



भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं० 27] नई दिल्ली, शनिवार, जुलाई 6, 1968/आषाढ़ 15, 1890

No. 27] NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1968/ASADHA 15, 1890

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

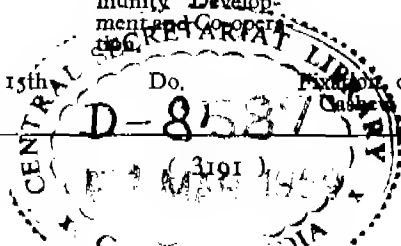
नोटिस

NOTICE

नीचे लिखे भारत के प्रसाधारण राजपत्र 22 जून, 1968 तक प्रकाशित किये गये :—

The undermentioned Gazettes of India Extraordinary were published up to the 22nd June, 1968 :—

Issue No.	No. and Date	Issued by	Subject
211	S.O. 2151, dated 15th June, 1968.	Ministry of Commerce.	Further amendments to the Exports (Control) Order, 1968.
212	S. O. 2152, dated 15th June, 1968.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.	Approval of the film as specified therein.
213	S. O. 2153, dated 15th June, 1968.	Ministry of Health, Family Planning and Urban Development.	Appointment of a Commission of Inquiry consisting of Shri P. D. Sharma, a Retired Judge of the High Court of Punjab and Haryana as its sole member.
एस० ओ० 2154,	दिनांक 15 जून, 1968	स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मंत्रालय।	एक जांच आयोग की नियुक्ति, जिसके एक मात्र सदस्य पंजाब और हरियाणा के उच्च न्यायालय के सेवानिवृत्त न्यायाधीश श्री पी० डी० शर्मा होंगे।
214	S. O. 2155, dated 15th June, 1968.	Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation.	Fixation of tariff value for the article specified in the Schedule therein.
215	S. O. 2156, dated 15th June, 1968.	Do.	Fixation of tariff value in respect of Cashew Kernel.



Issue No.	No. and Date	Issued by	Subject
216	S. O. 2157, dated 17th June, 1968.	Ministry of Home Affairs.	Extending the period of inquiry upto 30th September, 1968.
217	S. O. 2158, dated 17th June, 1968.	Ministry of Law.	Bye-election to the House of the People 19-Madhipura Parliamentary Constituency.
218	[S. O. 2229, dated 18th June, 1968.	Election Commission of India.	Further amendment in notification No. 100/AS-HP/5/68 (2), dated 19th April, 1968.
219	S. O. 2230, dated 20th June, 1968.	Ministry of Commerce.	Quality Control and pre-shipment inspection of pig iron.
	S. O. 2231, dated 20th June, 1968.	Do.	Recognition of some inspection agencies for quality control and pre-shipment, inspection of pig iron.
	S. O. 2232, dated 20th June, 1968.	Do.	Recognition of the Indian Standards Institution Certification Mark in respect of pig iron.
220	S. O. 2233, dated 21st June, 1968.	Cabinet Secretariat.	Further amendments in the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961.
221	S. O. 2234, dated 22nd June, 1968.	Ministry of Commerce.	Recognition of the Adoni Oilseeds and Oil Exchange Limited, Adoni for a further period of one year from the 23rd June, 1968 up to the 22nd June 1969.

ऊपर लिखे असाधारण राजपत्रों की प्रतियां प्रकाशन प्रबन्धक सिविल लाइन्स, दिल्ली के नाम मांगपत्र भेजने पर भेज दी जायेंगी। मांगपत्र प्रबन्धक के पास इन राजपत्रों के जारी होने की तारीख से 10 दिन के भीतर पहुंच जाने चाहिए।

Copies of the Gazettes Extraordinary mentioned above will be supplied on indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of these Gazettes.

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उपखण्ड (ii)

PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

(रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों और (संघ क्षेत्र प्रशासन को छोड़ कर)

केन्द्रीय प्राधिकरणों द्वारा जारी किए गए विधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं।

Statutory orders and notifications issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by Central Authorities (other than the Administration of Union Territories).

ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA

ORDER

New Delhi, the 14th June 1968

S.O. 2330.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Mangilal a contesting candidate for election to the House of the People from Shajapur constituency, has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses in the manner

required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas, the said candidate, even after due notice has not given any reason or explanation for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Mangilal to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. MP-HP/30/67.]

By Order,

K. S. RAJAGOPALAN, Secy.

भारत निर्वाचन आयोग

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 14 जून, 1968

एस० एम० 2331.—चूकी, निर्वाचन आयोग इस बात से संतुष्ट है कि लोक सभा के निर्वाचन के लिये शाजापुर निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले एक उम्मीदवार श्री मांगी लाल लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा उसके अधीन बने नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित रीति में अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का लेखा प्रस्तुत करने में असफल रहे हैं ;

और चूंकि, उपरोक्त उम्मीदवार को उचित नोटिस दिये जाने पर भी उसने अपनी इस असफलता के लिये कोई उचित कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है ।

अतः अब, उपरोक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10 क के अन्तर्गण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्द्वारा घोषित करता है कि उक्त श्री मांगी लाल संसद के दोनों सदनों में से किसी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने तथा सदस्य होने के लिये इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिये अनर्ह है ।

[संख्या म० प्र०-लो० स०/30/67.]

आदेश से,

के० एस० राजगोपालन,

सचिव, भारत निर्वाचन आयोग ।

ORDER

New Delhi, the 14th June 1968.

S.O. 2332.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Rama Shanker Pande of Jail Hata, Ward No. 3, Daltaganj, District Palamau (Bihar), a contesting candidate for election to the House of the People from Buxar constituency, has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas the said candidate, even after due notice has not given any reason or explanation for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declared the said Shri Rama Shanker Pande to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of the State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. BR-HP/37/67(36).]

By Order,
A. N. SEN, Secy.

MINISTRY OF LAW
(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 14th June 1968.

S.O. 2333.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Wakf Act, 1954 (29 of 1954), read with the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Education No. 6(5)/66-Wakf, dated the 23rd December, 1966, issued under sub-section (1) of section 72 of the Punjab Re-organisation Act, 1966 (31 of 1966), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Law (Legislative Department), No. 6(5)/66-Wakf, dated the 18th July, 1967, namely :—

In the said notification for the words “for a period of one year from the commencement of this notification or till the survey work is completed, whichever is earlier” the words “for the period up to and inclusive of 25th July, 1968” shall be substituted.

[No. 6(2)/68-Wakf.]

N. D. P. NAMBOODIRIPAD, Jt. Secy & Legislative Counsel.

विधि मंत्रालय

(विधायी विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 14 जून, 1968

एस० नो० 2334.—पंजाब पुनर्गठन अधिनियम, 1966 (1966 का 31) की धारा 72 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार, शिक्षा मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं० 6(5)/66-वक्फ तारीख 23 दिसम्बर 1966 के साथ पठित वक्फ अधिनियम, 1954 (1954 का 29) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत सरकार, विधि मंत्रालय (विधायी विभाग) की अधिसूचना सं० 6(5)/66-वक्फ, तारीख 19 जुलाई, 1967 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

उक्त अधिसूचना में “इस अधिसूचना के प्रारम्भ से 1 वर्ष की कालावधि के लिये या जब तक सर्वेक्षण कार्य पूरा हो, जो भी पूर्वतर हो” शब्दों के स्थान पर 25 जुलाई, 1968 तक और उसको सम्मिलित करने वाली कालावधि के लिए” शब्द प्रतिस्थापित किए जाएंगे।

[सं० 6(2)/68-वक्फ.]

एन० डी० पी० नम्बूदरीपाद,
संयुक्त सचिव तथा विधायी परामर्शी।

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 25th June 1968

S.O. 2335.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of sections 492 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act 5 of 1898), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri V. Harihara Iyer, Advocate, Ernakulam as Public Prosecutor for the conduct of prosecution, in the original, appellate and revisional courts in the State of Kerala in the case R.C. 4/65/EOW/Madras against Bhabubhai Madhavji Khakar *alias* Vithaldas Madhavji Khakar, Proprietor, M/s. Vithaldas and Company, No. 498 Duncan Road, Fort, Bombay-1 and his brother Bhagwandas Madhavji Khakar, Bombay.

[No. 225/20/68-AVD.II.]

New Delhi the 26th June 1968

S.O. 2336.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 492 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (5 of 1898), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri G. Gopalaswamy, Advocate, Madras, as a Public Prosecutor for the conduct of the case, R.C. No. 18/EOW/66-Madras, in the original, appellate and revisional courts in the State of Madras.

[No. 225/12/68-AVD.II.]

A. P. VEERA RAGHAVAN, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 27th June 1968

S.O. 2337.—In pursuance of clause (1) of article 239 of the Constitution, the President hereby directs that the Administrator of the Union territory of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands shall, subject to the control of the President and until further orders, also exercise all the powers and discharge all the functions of the Central Government under the provisions of the Court-fees Act, 1870 (7 of 1870) in relation to the said Union territory.

[No. F. 2/7/68-UTL(i).]

S.O. 2338.—In pursuance of clause (1) of article 239 of the Constitution, the President hereby directs that the Administrator of the Union territory of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands shall, subject to the control of the President and until further orders, also exercise all functions of the Central Government under, or in relation to, clause (9) of section 2 and sections 33, 70, 74, 76A and 78 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (2 of 1899), in relation to the said Union territory.

[No. F. 2/7/68-UTL(ii).]

S.O. 2339.—In pursuance of sub-clause (d) of clause (10) of section 3 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (10 of 1897), the Central Government hereby appoints the Administrator of the Union territory of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands to be the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority within that territory, for the purposes of the Court-fees Act, 1870 (7 of 1870), and the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (2 of 1899).

[No. F. 2/7/68-UTL(iii).]

K. R. PRABHU, Jt. Secy.

New Delhi, the 29th June 1968

S.O. 2340.—In exercise of the powers conferred by proviso to article 309 of the Constitution, the President hereby directs that the Lt. Governor of Goa, Daman and Diu shall exercise the power to make rules in regard to the following matters, namely :—

- (1) the method of recruitment to the Central Civil Services and posts class I under his Administrative Control in connection with the affairs of the Union Territory concerned;

- (ii) the qualifications necessary for appointment to such services and posts; and
- (iii) the conditions of service of persons appointed to such services and posts for the purposes of probation, confirmation, seniority and promotion.
2. Any recruitment rule, including any rule relating to probation, confirmation, seniority and promotion, made in pursuance of this direction shall be subject to previous consultation with the Union Public Service Commission.
3. Nothing contained in this notification shall apply to services and posts borne on a cadre common to two or more Union territories.

[No. F. 1/29/68-GP.]

R. C. JAIN, Dy. Secy.

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 28th June 1968

S.O. 2341.—In the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs S.O. 1959, dated the 8th June, 1968 published at page 2671 of the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II—Section 3—Sub-Section (ii), dated the 8th June, 1968—

For "Shri Barajakanta Mishra" read "Shri Barada Kanta Mishra".

[No. F. 43/34/67-Poll.I(B).]

G. K. ARORA, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Economic Affairs)

New Delhi, the 25th June 1968

S.O. 2342.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 12 read with clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 8 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934), the Central Government hereby nominates Shri Kamaljit Singh, Managing Director, Marketing Division, Indian Oil Corporation, 254-C, Dr. Annie Besant Road, Prabadevi Worli, Bombay-25, as a Director of the Central Board of the Reserve Bank of India *vice* Dr. Triguna Sen.

[No. F.3(46)-BC/68.]

S.O. 2343.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 53 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), and Rule 16 of the Banking Companies Rules, 1949, the Central Government, on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that the provisions of section 31 of the said Act and Rule 15 of the said Rules shall not apply to the Lucknow Bank Ltd., Lucknow in so far as they relate to the publication of its balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ended the 31st December 1967, together with the auditor's report. in a newspaper.

[No. F.15(7)-BC/68.]

New Delhi, the 29th June 1968

S.O. 2344.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (1) read with sub-section (7) of Section 8 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934), the Central Government hereby renominates Shri Kamaljit Singh as a Director of the Central Board of the Reserve Bank of India with effect from 1st July, 1968.

[No. F. 3(46)-BC/68.]

C. F. CHEREATH, Under Secy.

(Department of Revenue and Insurance)

ESTATE DUTY

New De'hi, the 15th June 1968

S.O. 2345.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2A) of section 4 of the Estate Duty Act, 1953 (34 of 1953), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri U. N. N. Rao, Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax as an Appellate Controller of Estate Duty with headquarters at Madras and makes the following amendments in the Schedule to the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue and Company Law) No. 35/F. No. 1/20/64-E.D., dated the 22nd May, 1964, namely:—

In the schedule to the said Notification, for the entry,

"5. Shri G. R. Raghavan, Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax Madras", the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"5 Shri U. N. N. Rao, Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Madras".

2. This Notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the afternoon of 10th May, 1968.

[No. 22/F. No. 1/9/67-E.D.]

E. K. LYALL, Dy. Secy.

CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECT TAXES

ESTATE DUTY

New Delhi, the 15th June 1968

S.O. 2346.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2A) of section 4 of the Estate Duty Act, 1953 (34 of 1953), and in partial modification of its notification No. 11/F. No. 1/9/67-E.D., dated 22nd June, 1967, published as S.O. 2248 in Part II, Section 3(ii) of the Gazette of India, dated the 8th July, 1967, the Central Board of Direct Taxes, hereby directs that Shri U. N. N. Rao, an Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, appointed to be an Appellate Controller of Estate Duty by the notification of the Government of India, Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue and Insurance) No. 22/F. No. 1/9/67-E.D., dated the 15th June, 1968 shall perform the function of an Appellate Controller of Estate Duty in respect of:—

- (a) the estates of deceased persons assessed to estate duty on or after the 1st July, 1960 by an Assistant Controller of Estate Duty, and
- (b) the estates of deceased persons in relation to which an appeal lies under Section 62 of the Estate Duty Act, 1953, against an order passed on or after the 1st July, 1960, by an Assistant Controller of Estate Duty,

where such Assistant Controller has in exercise of his functions under the Estate Duty Act, 1953, made such assessments or passed such orders:—

- (i) in any area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Commissioners of Income-tax mentioned below:—

Commissioner of Income-tax, Madras-I.

Commissioner of Income-tax, Madras-II.

Commissioner of Income-tax, Kerala.

Commissioner of Income-tax, Mysore.

Commissioner of Income-tax, Andhra Pradesh.

Or

- (ii) in respect of any estates of the deceased persons who were being assessed to Income-tax in the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Income-tax (Central), Madras.

2. This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the afternoon of 10th May, 1968.

[No. 23/F. No. 1/9/67-E.D.]

E. K. LYALL, Secy.

INCOME-TAX

New Delhi, the 19th June 1968

S.O.—2347. In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 122 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) and of all other powers enabling it in that behalf, the Central Board of Direct Taxes hereby makes the following further amendments in the schedule appended to its notification No. 107 (F. No. 505/55-ITJ), dated the 27th October, 1966 namely :—

(i) In the said schedule against A-Range, Amritsar, B-Range, Amritsar and Jammu Range under column 2, the following entries shall be substituted, namely :—

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| A-Range, Amritsar | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In respect of orders passed by Income-tax Officers upto and including 14-7-1967. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) District I, Amritsar. (ii) Districts II(i) to II(V), Amritsar. (iii) District III(iv), Amritsar. (iv) Special Survey Circle, Amritsar (in respect of persons who have their principal place of business in or reside in the jurisdiction of Districts I, II and III(iv), Amritsar). 2. In respect of orders passed by the Income-tax Officers after 14-7-1967. Distt. I(i) to I(vi), Amritsar. |
| B-Range, Amritsar | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In respect of the orders passed by the Income-tax Officers up to and including 14-7-1967. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) District III(i), III(ii), III (iii), III(v) and III (vi) Amritsar. (ii) Central Circles I, II, III, Amritsar. (iii) Central Circle, Ludhiana. (iv) Central Circle, Ambala. (v) Special Survey Circle, Amritsar (in respect of persons who have their principal place of business in or reside in the jurisdiction of Distt. III(i), III(ii), III(iii) III(v) and III(vi), Amritsar, Central Circles I, II, III Amritsar and Central Circle, Ludhiana. (vi) Special Survey Circle, Patiala (in respect of persons who have their principal place of business in or reside in the jurisdiction of Central Circle, Ambala. 2. In respect of orders passed by the Income-tax Officers after 14-7-1967. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) District II(i) to II(v), Amritsar. (ii) Central Circles, Amritsar. (iii) Central Circle, Ludhiana. (iv) Central Circle, Ambala. |
| Jammu | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All Income-tax Circles, Wards or Districts having headquarters at : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Jammu. (ii) Srinagar.] (iii) Pathankot. (iv) Mandi. (v) Gurdaspur. 2. Special Survey Circle, Amritsar (in respect of persons who have their principal place of business in or reside in the jurisdiction of Income-tax Officer, Pathankot. 3. Special Survey Circle, Patiala (in respect of persons who have their principal place of business in or reside in the jurisdiction of Income-tax Officer, Mandi). |

(ii) In the said schedule, under column 1 between B-Range, Amritsar and Jullundur Range "C" Range, Amritsar will be inserted and against C-Range, Amritsar, under column 2 the following entries shall be inserted, namely :

- C-Range, Amritsar 1. All Income-tax Circles, Wards or Districts having Headquarters at Batala.
 2. Distt. I(vii) to I(x), Amritsar.
 3. Distt. II(vi) to II(ix), Amritsar.
 4. Special Survey Circle, Amritsar (in respect of persons who have their principal place of business in or reside in the jurisdiction of Income-tax Officers, Batala.

This notification shall take effect from 20th June, 1968.

Explanatory Note

The amendment has become necessary on account of creation of another appallate range at Amritsar known as C-Range, Amritsar.

(The above note does not form part of the notification but is intended to be merely clarificatory.)

[No. 55 (F. No. 50/10/68-ITJ)

S. V. SUBBA, RAO, Under Secy

MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION

(Department of Agriculture)

New Delhi, the 29th June 1968

S.O. 2348.—In pursuance of clause (f) of section 3 of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937 (1 of 1937), and clause (i) of rule 4 of the General Grading and Marking Rules, 1937, the Central Government hereby makes the following amendments in the notification of the Government of India, in the late Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) No. F.15-19/65-AM dated the 3rd July, 1965, namely:—

In the said notification for item 7 in column 1 and the entries relating thereto in columns 2 and 3, the following items and entries shall be substituted, namely:—

7. (a) Pulses intended for export :	50 kg.	Rs. 0.20
	75 kg.	Rs. 0.30
	other	Rs. 0.05
	pack sizes	every 10 kg. or part thereof.

(b) Pulses not meant for export; per quintal Rs. 0.05.

[No. F. 13-31/67-A.M.]

V. S. NIGAM, Under Secy.

(Department of Agriculture)

New Delhi, the 22nd June 1968

S.O. 2349.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution, the President hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Delhi Zoological Park (Class III and Class IV Posts), Recruitment Rules, 1960, published with the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) S.O. No. 2089 dated the 19th August, 1960 at pages 2374A—2385 of Part II Section 3—Sub-Section (ii) of the Gazette of India dated the 27th August, 1960, namely:—

1. These rules may be called the Delhi Zoological Park (Class III and Class IV Posts) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 1968.

2. In the Schedule to the Delhi Zoological Park (Class III and Class IV Posts) Recruitment Rules, 1960 for the entries against item 9 relating to Garden Supervisor under columns 5 and 6 Age limit, etc., and "Educational and other qualifications" for the entries, the following entries shall be substituted, namely:—

5. Between 18—25 years relaxable upto 30 years in the case of experienced candidates.

6. Degree/Diploma in Agriculture, Botany or Horticulture.

Desirable:—Experience in Horticulture or Silviculture.

[No. F. 21-5/68-FD.]

S. N. TULSIANI, Under Secy.

खाद्य, कृषि, सानुवायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय

(कृषि विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 22 जून 1968

एस० ओ० 2350.—संविधान की धारा 309 की व्यवस्था द्वारा प्रदत्त अधिकार का प्रयोग करते हुए, राष्ट्रपति जी उस दिल्ली चिड़ियाघर (तृतीय श्रेणी तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी पद), भर्ती नियम 1960 में और संशोधन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित नियम बनाते हैं, जो कि भूतपूर्व खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय (कृषि विभाग) में भारत सरकार की अधिसूचना के अन्तर्गत भारत के राजपत्र दिनांक 27 अगस्त 1960 के भाग-2-अनुभाग 3-उप-अनुभाग (2) के एस० ओ० संख्या 2089 दिनांक 19 अगस्त, 1960 पृष्ठ 2374—2385 पर प्रकाशित हुआ था।

1. ये नियम दिल्ली चिड़ियाघर (तृतीय श्रेणी तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी पद) भर्ती (संशोधन) नियम, 1968 कहलाये जायें।

2. दिल्ली चिड़ियाघर (तृतीय श्रेणी तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी पद) भर्ती नियम 1960 की अनुसूची में "गार्डन सुपरवाइजर" सम्बंधी मद संख्या 9 के इन्दराज के लिए, कालम संख्या 5 और 6 के अन्तर्गत "प्रायु सीमा इत्यादि" तथा "शिक्षा तथा अन्य योगतायें" के स्थान पर अब निम्नलिखित इंदराज बदल दिये जायें :—

5. 18 से 25 वर्ष के बीच लेकिन अनुभवी उम्मीदवारों के मामले में 30 वर्ष तक छूट।

6. कृषि वनस्पति-विज्ञान अथवा बागवानी में डिग्री। डिप्लोमा वांछनीय—बागवानी अथवा वन-वृक्ष-विज्ञान में अनुभव।

[संख्या 21-5/68-एफ० डी०.]

एस० एन० तुलस्यानी,

अवर सचिव, भारत सरकार।

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS

(P. and T. Board)

New Delhi, the 20th June 1968

S.O. 2351.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution, the President hereby makes the following rules, namely:—

1. Short title and commencement.—(1) These rules may be called the Posts and Telegraphs Board and Directorate (Hindi Assistant) recruitment Rules, 1968.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the official Gazette.

2. Application.—These rules shall apply to the post specified in column 1 of the Schedule annexed to these rules.

3. Number of posts classification and scale of pay.—The number of posts their classification and the scale of pay attached thereto shall be as specified in columns 2 to 4 of the said Schedule.

4. Method of recruitment, age limit and other qualifications.—The method of recruitment, the age limit, qualifications and other matters connected therewith shall be as specified in columns 5 to 13 of the said schedule:

Provided that the upper age limit specified for direct recruitment may be relaxed in case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other special categories of persons in accordance with the general orders of the Central Government issued from time to time.

5. Disqualifications.—(a) No person who has more than one wife living or who having a spouse living marries in any case in which such marriage is void by reason of its taking place during the life time of such spouse, shall be eligible for appointment to the post; and

(b) no woman whose marriage is void by reason of the husband having a wife living at the time of such marriage or who has married a person who has a wife living at the time of such marriage, shall be eligible for appointment to the post;

Provided that the Central Government may, if satisfied that there are special grounds for so ordering, exempt any person from the operation of this rule.

6. Power to relax.—Where the Central Government is of opinion that it is necessary or expedient so to do, it may, by order, for reasons to be recorded in writing and in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission, relax any of the provisions of these rules in respect of any class or category of persons/posts.

THE SCHEDULE

Name of post	No. of posts	Classification	Scale of pay	Whether selection post or non-selection post	Age limit for direct recruits	Educational and other qualifications required for direct recruits
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindi Assistant	6	General Central Service Class III (Non-gazetted).	Rs. 210-10-270- 15-300-EB- 15-450-EB- 20-530.	Not applicable	24 years and below (relaxable for Government servants).	<p>ESSENTIAL</p> <p>(i) Degree of a recognised University with Hindi as an elective subject, or equivalent.</p> <p>(ii) Should be well versed in correspondence and Office work in Hindi and should have experience of translation work from English to Hindi and <i>vice-versa</i>.</p> <p>(Qualifications relaxable at Commission's discretion in case of candidates otherwise qualified)</p> <p><i>Desirable</i></p> <p>Hindi typewriting speed at least 25 words per minute.</p>

DULE

Whether age and educational qualification prescribed for the direct recruits will apply in the case of promotee	Period of probation if any	Method of recruitment whether by direct recruitment or by promotion or transfer and percentage of the vacancies to be filled by various methods	In case of recruitment by promotion, transfer grades from which promotion to be made	If a DPC exists, what is its composition.	Circumstances in which U. P. S. C. is to be consulted in making recruitment
8	9	10	11	12	13
Not applicable.	Two years	By direct recruitment.	Not applicable	Not applicable	As required under the rules.

[No. 807-2/66-Admn.]

P. N. SAHL,

Asstt. Director General (A).

MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION

New Delhi the 26th June 1968

S.O. 2352.—Whereas on the 13th June, 1968, a Pan American World Airways Boeing 707 aircraft N798, while on a scheduled passenger flight from Bangkok to Calcutta, crashed while landing at Dum Dum Airport (Calcutta), resulting in the death of five passengers and one member of the crew;

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is expedient to hold formal investigation into the circumstances of the said accident;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Rule 75 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937, the Central Government hereby directs that a formal investigation of the said accident be held.

The Central Government is further pleased to appoint Shri S. K. Dutta, retired Judge of the Calcutta High Court to hold the said investigation.

The Central Government is also pleased to appoint:

- (1) Shri S. Ramamirtham, Deputy Director General, Civil Aviation Department;
- (2) Shri A. K. Sarkar, Director of Regulations and Information, Civil Aviation Department, and
- (3) Shri D. A. Samant, Area Manager, Indian Airlines Corporation, Bombay to act as assessors to the said investigation.

[No. F. 7-A/29-68.]

S. N. KAUL, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS

(Department of Mines and Metals)

New Delhi, the 28th June 1968

S.O. 2353.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Department of Mines and Metals) No. S.O. 2126, dated the 11th June, 1964, under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government has acquired land measuring 339.50 acres (approx) in villages Bhairotal, Geora, Barpali, Jail, Durpa, Barampur, Charpara and Korba in Tahsil Katghora and District Bilaspur (M.P.);

And whereas Shrimati Nanki Bai and Sarvashri Bharat Lal and Ghasia have, under section 13 of the said Act, preferred their claim to the competent authority for payment of compensation of land bearing Plot Nos. 196/1 and 209/1 of village Jail;

And whereas Sarvashri Bharat Lal, Chote, Lakhan and Nanki have under section 13 of the said Act, preferred their claim to the competent authority for payment of compensation of land bearing Plot No. 229 of village Jail;

And whereas Nanki disputes the title of Shri Ghasia to receive compensation with respect to plot Nos. 196/1 and 209/1;

And whereas Sri Bharatlal asserts that Ghasia is also entitled to receive compensation with respect to plot No. 229;

And whereas the amount of compensation payable for the said acquisition could not be fixed by agreements;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 14 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Sri Padmakant Chaudhuri, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi, for the purpose of determining the amount of compensation and also to determine the right and title of the persons claiming compensation for the acquisition of the said land,

[No. C2-22(10)/63.]

S.O. 2354.—Whereas in pursuance of the Notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Mines and Fuel No. S.O. 1619 dated the 22nd May, 1962, under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government has acquired lands measuring 1081.91 acres in village Paonara, Talsar (Talsara), Gajra, Gordewa (Ghordewa), Mogra, Banki, Purna, Mandwadhara (Mandwadhora), Rohina and Bhairotal and the rights to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in the land measuring 5589.52 acres in villages Mogra, Banki, Korai, Purna, Mandwadhara and Rohina in the District of Bilaspur. (M.P.);

And whereas Shrimati Bipat Kaur the claimant of land bearing Plot Nos. 112(P), 143, 226(P) and 227(P) of village Mandwadhara has been reported to be dead;

And whereas Shrimati Raj Kuwar, w/o Chaura, of village Jingera, P.O. Katghora District Bilaspur has, under section 13 of the said Act, preferred her claim to the competent authority for payment of compensation;

And whereas Shrimati Rukmani, Bai w/o Sunaram, has also preferred a claim to the competent authority for payment of compensation for the acquisition of the said land and rights and has also disputed the claim of Raj Kuwar to receive the compensation;

And whereas the amount of compensation payable for the said acquisition could not be fixed by agreement;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Sri Padmakant Chaudhuri, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi, for the purpose of determining the amount of compensation and also to determine the right and title of the persons claiming compensation for the acquisition of the said land.

[No. C2-22(1)/62.]

M. S. K. RAMASWAMI, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

New Delhi, the 19th June 1968

S.O. 2355.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Cinematograph Act 1952, the Central Government has been pleased to appoint Shri Madan Gopal, Deputy Principal Information Officer, Calcutta, to hold charge of the post of Regional Officer, Central Board of Film Censors, Calcutta, in addition to his own duties in an officiating capacity with effect from the afternoon of 10th May, 1968, until further orders.

[No. F-2/48/68-FC.]

H. B. KANSAL, Under Secy.

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 19 जून 1968

एस० आ० 2356 .—सिनमाटोग्राफ अधिनियम 1952 के खण्ड 5 उपखण्ड (2) के द्वारा प्रदत्त अधिकारों के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कलकत्ता में उपमुख्य सूचना अधिकारी श्री मदन गोपाल को 10 मई 1968 से अगले आदेश तक अपने कार्यों के अतिरिक्त स्थानापन्न रूप से प्रादेशिक अधिकारी केन्द्रीय फिल्म सेन्सर बोर्ड कलकत्ता के पद पर भी नियुक्त किया है।

[संख्या 2/48/68-एफ० सी०]

हरि बाबू कंसल,
अवर सचिव।

ORDERS

New Delhi, the 11th June 1968

S. O. 2357.—In pursuance of the directions issued under the provisions of the enactments specified in the First Schedule annexed hereto the Central Government after considering the recommendations of the Film Advisory Board, Bombay hereby approves the film specified in column 2 of the Second Schedule annexed hereto in all its language versions to be of the description specified against it in column 6 of the said Second Schedule.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

(1) Sub-Section (4) of the Section 12 and Section 16 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (Central Act XXXVII of 1952).

(2) Sub-Section (3) of Section 5 and Section 9 of the Bombay Cinemas (Regulation) Act, 1953 (Bombay Act XI of 1953).

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

S. No.	Title of the film	Length 35mm	Name of the Applicant	Name of the Producer	Whether a scientific film or a film intended for educational purposes or a film dealing with news and current events or a documentary film.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Maharashtra News No. 192	298.00 M	Director of Publicity, Govt. of Maharashtra, 68-Tardeo Road, Film Centre, Bombay-34.		Film dealing with news and current events (For release in Maharashtra Circuit only).

[No. F. 24/1/68-FP App. 1263]

New Delhi, the 21st June 1968

S. O. 2358.—In pursuance of the directions issued under the provisions of each of the enactments specified in the First Schedule annexed hereto, the Central Government after considering the recommendations of the Film Advisory Board, Bombay hereby approves the film specified in column 2 of the Second Schedule annexed hereto in Gujarati to be of the description specified against it in column 6 of the said Second Schedule.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

(1) Sub-Section 4 of the Section 12 and Section 16 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (Central Act XXXVII of 1952).

(2) Sub-Section (3) of Section 5 and Section 9 of the Bombay Cinemas (Regulation) Act, 1953 (Bombay Act XVII of 1953).

(3) Sub-Section (4) of Section 5 and Section 9 of the Saurashtra Cinemas (Regulation) Act, 1953 (Saurashtra Act XVII of 1953).

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

S. No.	Title of the film	Length 35mm	Name of the Applicant	Name of the Producer	Whether a Scientific film or a film intended for educational purposes or a film dealing with news and current events or a documentary film.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Mabitichitra No. 95	213.36M	Director of Information, Govt. of Gujarat, Ahmedabad-15.		Film dealing with news and current events (For release in Gujarat Circuit only).

[No. F. 24/1/68-FP App. 1267].

BANU RAM AGGARWAL,
Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**(Department of Health and Urban Development)***New Delhi, the 22nd June 1968*

S.O. 2359.—Whereas Kumari Gool M. Gandhi, Matron, General and C.M.Z. Hospital, Junagarh, has been elected by the Gujarat Nursing Council, to be a member of the Indian Nursing Council under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Indian Nursing Council Act, 1947 (48 of 1947), (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), with effect from the 30th September, 1967, vice Kumari G. K. Pavri (now Shrimati G. N. Bhandara) resigned;

And Whereas Miss A. Abraham, Matron, Associated Group of Hospitals, Bikaner, has been elected by the Rajasthan Nursing Council, to be a member of the Indian Nursing Council under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the said Act, with effect from the 15th June, 1963;

And whereas Shrimati Sharada N. Belimal, Matron, K.E.M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay-12, has been elected by the Maharashtra Nursing Council to be a member of the Indian Nursing Council under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the said Act, with effect from the 17th March, 1967;

And whereas Shrimati P. Sen, Matron, S.M.S. Hospital, Jaipur, has been elected by the Rajasthan Nursing Council to be a member of the Indian Nursing Council under clause (g) of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the said Act, with effect from the 17th May, 1967;

And whereas Kumari K. L. Kulkarni, Sister Tutor, Rural Family Planning Centre, Poona, has been elected by the Maharashtra Nursing Council to be a member of the Indian Nursing Council under clause (g) of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the said Act with effect from the 29th September 1967;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Health No. F. 27-57/57/MII(B), dated the 1st December, 1958, namely:—

In the said notification,—

(i) under the heading “Elected under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 3”,—

(a) for the existing entry against S. No. 10, the following entry shall be substituted:—

“Kumari Gool M. Gandhi, Matron, General and C.M.Z. Hospital, Junagarh.”;

(b) after the existing entries, the following entries shall be inserted, namely:—

“12. Miss A. Abraham, Matron, Associated Group of Hospital, Bikaner.

13. Shrimati Sharda N. Belimal, Matron, K.E.M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay-12.”;

(ii) under the heading “Elected under clause (g) of sub-section (1) of section 3”, after the existing entries the following entries shall be inserted namely:—

“3. Shrimati P. Sen, Matron, S.M.S. Hospital, Jaipur.

4. Kumari K. L. Kulkarni, Sister Tutor, Rural Family Planning Centre, Poona.”;

(iii) under heading “ex-officio members under clause (1) of sub-section (1) of section 3”, after the existing entries, the following entry shall be inserted, namely:—

“1. The Director of Health Services, Haryana.”

ORDERS

New Delhi, the 22nd June 1968

S.O. 2360.—Whereas the Government of India in the late Ministry of Health has, by notification No. 17-2/59-MI, dated the 1st April, 1960, made, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 14 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956), recognised the medical qualification "M.D." granted by the University of Toronto, Canada for the purposes of the said Act;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 14 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956), the Central Government hereby specifies a further period of two years with effect from the 19th March, 1968 or so long as Dr. Walter Gilray Anderson who possesses the said qualification, continues to work in the Masihi Sewa Mandal, Malwa Church Council, Ratlam, Madhya Pradesh to which he is attached for the time being for the purposes of teaching, research or charitable work, whichever is shorter, as the period to which the medical practice of the said Dr. Walter Gilray Anderson shall be limited subject to the condition that the said doctor continues to be enrolled as a medical practitioner for the said period in accordance with the law regulating the registration of medical practitioners in his country.

[No. F. 19-19/68-MPT.]

S.O. 2361.—Whereas the Government of India in the late Ministry of Health has, by notification No. F. 16-14/59-MPT, dated the 30th March, 1960, made, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 14 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956), recognised the medical qualification "M.D." granted by the Baylor University School of Medicine (United States of America) for the purposes of the said Act;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 14 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956), the Central Government hereby specifies a further period ending on the 31st December, 1968 or so long as Dr. R. G. Burrows who possesses the said qualification, continues to work in the Makunda Leprosy Colony and Hospital, P.O. Razaricherra Chachar (Assam), to which he is attached for the time being for the purposes of teaching, research or charitable work, whichever is shorter, as the period to which the medical practice of the said Dr. R. G. Burrows shall be limited subject to the condition that the said doctor continues to be enrolled as a medical practitioner for the said period in accordance with the law regulating the registration of medical practitioners in his country.

[No. F. 19-12/68-MPT.]

L. K. MURTHY, Under Secy.

(Department of Health U. D.)

New Delhi, the 22nd June 1968

S.O. 2362.—The following draft of certain rules further to amend the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945, which the Central Government proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 12 and 33 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 (23 of 1940), and after consultation with the Drugs Technical Advisory Board, is hereby published, as required by the said sections for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby. Notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 31st July, 1968.

Any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect to said draft before the date specified will be considered by the Central Government.

Draft Rules

1. These rules may be called the Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Rules, 1968.

2. In the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 (hereinafter referred to as the said Rules), the existing rule 3A shall be renumbered as sub-rule (1) thereof and

after sub-rule (1) as so renumbered, the following sub-rule shall be inserted, namely:—

“(2) The functions of the Laboratory in respect of the following drugs or classes of drugs shall be carried out at the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar or Mukteshwar and the functions of the Director in respect of the said drugs or classes of drugs shall be exercised by the Director of either the said institutes.

- (a) Anti-sera for veterinary use.
- (b) Vaccines for veterinary use.
- (c) Toxoids for veterinary use.
- (d) Diagnostic Antigens for veterinary use.

3. in rule 31 of the said Rules, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

“Provided that in the case of biological and other special products intended for veterinary use the standards of strength, quality and purity, if any shall be those that are specified in Schedule F(I) and the tests prescribed in that Schedule shall be applicable for determining whether any such imported drug complies with the said standards and where no standards are specified in Schedule F(I) for any veterinary drug, the standards for such drug shall be those specified in the current edition, for the time being in force, of the British Veterinary Codex.”

4. For rule 32 of the said Rules, the following rule shall be substituted, namely:—

“32. *Packing and labelling of imported drugs.*—No drug shall be imported unless it is packed and labelled in conformity with the rules in Parts IX and X and Schedule F and further conform to the standards laid down in Part XII provided that in the case of drugs intended for veterinary use, the packing and labelling shall conform to the rules in Part IX and Schedule F(I).”

5. In rule 44 of the said Rules, after the first proviso, the following proviso, shall be inserted, namely:—

“Provided further that for the purpose of examination of Antisera, Toxoid and Vaccines and Diagnostic Antigens for Veterinary use, the person appointed shall be a person who is a graduate in veterinary science, or general science, or medicine or pharmacy and has had not less than three years' experience in the manufacture, storage and distribution and standardisation of biological products.”

6. In rule 49 of the said Rules, after the first proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

“Provided further that only Inspectors who are graduates in veterinary science or medicines or general science or pharmacy and have had not less than three years' experience in the manufacture or testing of biological products shall be authorised to inspect the manufacture of biological products.”

7. In rule 76 of the said Rules after the proviso to condition (1) (relating to supervision by competent Technical staff), the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

“Provided further that for the drugs specified in Schedule C and Schedule C(1) meant for veterinary use, the wholetime employee under whose supervision the manufacture is conducted may be a graduate in Veterinary science or general science or medicine or pharmacy of a University recognised by the Central Government and who has had at least three years' experience in the manufacture and testing of biological products.”

8. In rule 78 of the said Rules, after the word and letter “Schedule F”, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

“or Schedule F(I) as the case may be”.

9. In rule 97 of the said Rules, for sub-rule (3), the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely:—

“(3) The container of a medicine made up ready for treatment of an animal shall be labelled conspicuously with the words ‘Not for human use’;”

‘for animal treatment only’ and shall bear a symbol depicting the head of a domestic animal.”.

10. In rule 107 of the said Rules, for the Explanation the following “Explanation” shall be substituted, namely:—

“*Explanation.*—For the purpose of this rule the expression “proper name” means the proper name stated in Schedule F or if no such name is stated, the name descriptive of the true nature and origin of the substance: Provided that in the case of veterinary biological product the expression “proper names” means the proper name stated in Schedule F(1) or if no such name is stated, the name or synonym given in the current edition for the time being of the British Veterinary Codex or, if no such name is stated either in Schedule F(1) or the British Veterinary Codex, the name descriptive of the true nature and origin of the substance approved by the Licensing Authority”

11. In rule 108 of the said Rules, in sub-rules (3) and (4), after the word and letter ‘Schedule F’, the following words, letter, brackets and figure shall be inserted, namely:—

“or in Schedule F(I), as the case may be,”.

12. In rule 109 of the said rules—

(a) in sub-rule (1), after the words and letter ‘Schedule F’, at both the places where they occur, the following words, letter, brackets and figure shall be inserted, namely:—

“or Schedule F(I), as the case may be”.

(b) in sub-rule (3)—

(i) after the word and letter ‘Schedule F’ where they occur first, the following words, letter brackets and figure shall be inserted namely:—

“or Schedule F(1), as the case may be”;

(ii) for clause (b), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“(b) the date on which the manufacture of the particular batch from the substance in the container is taken was completed as defined in Schedule F or Schedule F(1) or if there is no definition in Schedule F or Schedule F(1) as hereafter defined in this rule, and in the case of vacancies prepared from concentrates, the date of completion of the final products and the bottling for issue”.

13. In rule 111 of the said Rules, after the words and letter ‘Schedule F’, the following words, letter, brackets and figure shall be inserted, namely:—

“or Schedule F(1), as the case may be’.

14. In rule 112 of the said Rules, after the word and letter ‘Schedule F’ the following words, letter, brackets and figure shall be inserted, namely:—

‘or Schedule F(1), as the case may be’.

15. In rule 122 of the said Rules:—

(a) a clause (a) after the word letter and ‘Schedule F’, the following words letters, brackets, and figure shall be inserted, namely:—

‘or Schedule F(1), as the case may be’;

(b) for clause (c), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“(c) The substance shall conform to the standards of strength, quality and purity specified in Schedule F or Schedule F(1) as the case may be, and the tests for determining the strength, quality and purity of the substance shall be those specified in Schedule F or F(1) as the case may be”;

(c) in clause (d) after the word and letter, “Schedule F” the following words, letter, brackets and figure shall be inserted, namely:—

“or Schedule F(1), as the case may be.”.

16. After rule 124 of the said Rules, the following rule shall be inserted, name:—

"124-A. *Standards for veterinary drugs.*—For drugs intended for veterinary use, the standards shall be those given in the current edition for the time being in force of the *British Veterinary Codex*".

17. In Schedule D of the said Rules, item 2 and 3 along with their entries shall be omitted.

18. In the said Rules, after Schedule F, the following Schedule shall be inserted, namely:—

"SCHEDULE, F(1)

PART-1-VACCINES

(A) *Provisions Applicable to the Production of Bacterial Vaccines*

1. **Definition.**—(1) This part of the Schedule applies to bacterial vaccines made from any micro-organism pathogenic to man or other animal and to vaccines made from other micro-organisms which have any antigenic value.

(2) For the purposes of this part of the Schedule a bacterial vaccine means a sterile suspension of a killed culture of the micro-organism from which the vaccine derives its name or a sterile extract or derivative of a micro-organism, or a pure suspension of living micro-organisms which have been previously made a virulent.

2. **Staff of Establishment.**—A competent expert in bacteriology with sufficient experience in the manufacture and standardisation of biological products shall be in charge of the establishment responsible for the production of bacterial vaccines and he shall be assisted by a staff adequate for carrying out the tests required during the preparation and standardisation of the vaccines.

3. **Proper Name.**—The proper name of any vaccine shall be the name of the micro-organism from which it is made followed by the word "Vaccine" unless this Schedule otherwise provides or if there is no other special provision in this Schedule, some other name as approved by the licensing authority; Provided that in the case of the under-mentioned preparations the proper name of the vaccine may be as follows:—

1. Anthrax Spore Vaccine (Living).
2. Blackquarter Vaccine.
3. Enterotoxaemia Vaccine.
4. Fowl Cholera Vaccine.
5. Haemorrhagic Septicaemia Adjuvant Vaccine.
6. Haemorrhagic Septicaemia Vaccine (Broth).

4. **Records.**—Cultures used in the preparation of vaccine before being manipulated into a vaccine, should be thoroughly tested for identity by the generally accepted tests applicable to the particular micro-organism.

The permanent records which the licensee is required to keep shall include amongst others, a record of the origin, properties and characteristics of the cultures.

5. **Combined Vaccines.**—Vaccines may be issued either singly or combined in any proportion in the same container. In the case of combination of vaccines, a name for the combined vaccine may be submitted by the licensee to the licensing authority, and if approved, may be used as the proper name of the vaccine.

6. **Preparation.**—Bacterial vaccines, simple or polyvalent, are prepared from selected cultures after careful examination for their identity, specificity, purity and antigenicity. They may be prepared in the following manner:—

(a) **Formol Cultures or Bacterins.**—The selected pure culture strain or strain are grown in a suitable fluid medium at an optimum temperature, for an appropriate period. The pure growth is then exposed to the action of solution of Formaldehyde I.P. in suitable concentration and temperature. The product is finally filled in suitable sterilised containers which are subsequently sealed.

(b) **Vaccine of Bacterial Products or Bacterial Derivatives.**—These vaccines are prepared by growing the organisms on suitable media and then deriving specific antigenic constituents of the bacteria by various special methods.

(c) **Living Bacterial Vaccines.**—They are prepared from non-pathogenic but fully immunogenic strains of microorganisms. Strict aseptic precautions are taken throughout the preparation against the introduction of microbial contaminants.

7. General Standard:—

(a) **Description.**—Bacterial vaccines are colourless to yellowish brown liquids containing dead or viable bacteria in homogenous suspension.

(b) **Identification.**—All types of vaccines confer active immunity in the susceptible animals which can be demonstrated by injecting suitable experimental animals with the calculated doses of the product and subsequently determining the presence of the protective antibodies in their serum and/or by challenging the vaccinated animals by injecting virulent strain of the homologous organisms. The protected animals should survive the challenge.

(c) **Tests for Sterility.**—All bacterial vaccines shall be tested for sterility in accordance with the provision of Rules 115 to 119 (both inclusive). If the vaccine contains added bactericide or bacteriostatic, a quantity of medium sufficient to render the growth inhibitor ineffective is added to the sample, or a suitable substance is added in a concentration sufficient to render the growth inhibitor ineffective but not itself to inhibit the growth of micro-organism.

(d) **Purity Tests for Living Bacterial Vaccines.**—Petri-dishes containing suitable media are streaked with the final product and incubated at 37° C for 72 hours. The vaccine passes the test if no growth of micro-organisms other than those from which the vaccine was prepared, is observed. Other tests include examination for motility of the organisms, fermentation reactions and thermoagglutination test and dye-inhibitor tests in case of brucella vaccine.

(e) **Safety Test.**—The safety of the vaccine shall be assessed by injecting it in appropriate doses in suitable susceptible animals. No animal should show any untoward, general or local reaction, within seven days after inoculation.

(f) **Potency Test.**—Wherever applicable susceptible experimental animals are inoculated with the calculated doses of the final product. The animals are challenged, after the period of immunisation, with virulent infective dose of the homologous culture along with the controls. The potency of the vaccine is assessed by the survival of the vaccinated animals and the death of the controls.

8. Labelling:—

(a) The label on the ampoule or the bottle shall indicate:

- (i) Proper name.
- (ii) Contents in millilitres or doses.
- (iii) Potency, if any.
- (iv) Batch number.
- (v) Expiry date.

(b) The label on the outside container shall indicate:

- (i) Proper name.
- (ii) Contents in millilitres or doses.
- (iii) Batch number.
- (iv) Date of manufacture.
- (v) Manufacturing licence No.
- (vi) Manufacturer's name and address.
- (vii) "For animal use only".
- (viii) Storage conditions.

9. **Storage.**—Bacterial vaccines shall be stored, protected from light at temperature between 2°C to 4°C and shall not be frozen.

10. **Date of Manufacture.**—The date of manufacture shall be, unless otherwise specified in the individual monograph in this Part, as defined in clause (b) of sub-rule (3) of rule 109.

ANTHRAX SPORE VACCINE (LIVING)

1. **Synonyms.**—Avirulent Anthrax Spore Vaccine or *Bacillus Anthracis* Vaccine (Living).

2. **Definition.**—The vaccine is a suspension of living spores of an uncapsulated avirulent strain of *B. anthracis* in 50 per cent glycerine saline.

3. **Preparation.**—Avirulent *B. anthracis* of known antigenicity is grown on suitable medium at PH 7.4 in Roux flasks. After 72 hours incubation at 37°C, the pure sporulated culture growth which shows 70 to 80 per cent sporulation is washed with normal saline and glycerinated to the extent of 50 per cent by weight of the culture washing and the whole suspension is kept at room temperature for twenty one days to allow for the stabilization of the spores.

4. **Standard.**—(a) **Description.**—It is slightly opalescent or pale brown semi-viscous liquid.

(b) **Identification.**—Uncapsulated *B. anthracis* which is avirulent can be isolated from the vaccine.

(c) **Purity Test.**—Complies with the "purity tests for living bacterial vaccine" described under the general monograph on "Bacterial Vaccines".

(d) **Safety Test.**—Four healthy adult guinea-pigs weighing 300—450 g. not previously treated with any material which will interfere with the test are inoculated subcutaneously, two with 0.2 ml. each and two with 0.5 ml. each of the unglycerinated suspension respectively. Four more guinea-pigs are injected with 1.5 dilution of the glycerinated product in the same manner. No untoward reaction should be observed and none of the animals should die of anthrax during the period of observation for seven days.

(e) **Safety and Potency Test in Sheep and Goat.**—Spore count of the glycerinated suspension is made after twenty one days from the date of glycerination. Three plates for each of the three dilution 10^{-6} , 10^{-6} and 10^{-7} , are made.

Eight sheep and eight goats each weighing not less than 18 kg. are injected subcutaneously in the following manner:

Two Sheep: Each subcutaneously with 10 ml. of the stock suspension (for safety).

Two Sheep: Each subcutaneously with 10 ml. of the stock suspension (for safety).

Six Sheep: Each subcutaneously with one million spores suspended in 50 per cent. glycerine saline solution.

Six Goats: Each subcutaneously with one million spores suspended in 50 per cent. glycerine saline solution.

None of these animals should die of anthrax. Twenty one days after vaccination, the animals are challenged with 100 lethal doses of virulent *B. anthracis* spores along with two healthy sheep and two goats as controls.

All the controls should die of anthrax with 72 hours after challenge and at least 66 per cent of the vaccinated animals should survive. The animals shall be observed for a minimum of ten days from the date of challenge.

(f) **Viable Count.**—The vaccine when plated on suitable media should show 1.5 million *B. anthracis* organisms per ml. at the time of bottling, but not less than one million at any time before issue.

5. **Labelling and Storage.**—Should comply with the requirements for "Labelling" and "Storage" as laid down in the general monograph on "Bacterial Vaccines".

6. **Expiry Date.**—The date of expiry of the potency of the vaccine shall be not more than six months from the date of manufacture. The stock suspension can however be stored for two years.

BLACKQUARTER VACCINE

1. **Synonym.**—Blackleg Vaccine or Quarter Evil Vaccine.

2. **Definition.**—Blackquarter Vaccine is a culture of *Clostridium chauvoei* grown in a suitable anaerobic fluid medium and rendered sterile and atoxic by the addition of Solution of Formaldehyde I.P. in such a manner that it retains its immunising properties.

3. **Preparation.**—Cultures *Cl. chauvoei* are grown in a suitable anaerobic fluid medium and killed by the addition of a suitable concentration of Solution of Formaldehyde I.P. the final product shall be adjusted to PH-7.0.

4. **Standards:**—

(a) **Description.**—It is a yellowish brown liquid containing dead bacterial in suspension.

(b) **Identification.**—It protects susceptible animals against infection with *C. Chauvoei*.

(c) **Sterility Test.**—Should comply with the test for sterility described in the general monograph on "Bacterial Vaccine."

(d) **Safety and Potency Tests.**—At least six adult healthy guinea-pigs each weighing 300 g. to 450 g. are injected subcutaneously each with 3 ml. of the product followed a week later by a second injection with the same dose. They should not show any systemic reaction but may show only a minimum of local reaction. Fourteen days after the second injection six of the vaccinated guinea-pigs are challenged intramuscularly with 25 viable spores of *Cl. Chauvoei* equivalent to 5 c.h.d. along with 0.2 ml. of a 5 per cent solution of calcium chloride. Two controls are used. The controls should die of the specific infection and at least 4 of the six vaccinated animals should survive before the product is passed for issue.

5. **Labelling and Storage.**—Should comply with the requirements of "Labelling" and "Storage" as laid down in the general monograph on "Bacterial Vaccines".

6. **Expiry Date.**—The date of expiry of the potency of the vaccine shall not be more than twenty-four months from the date of manufacture.

BRUCELLA ABORTUS (STRAIN 19) VACCINE (LIVING)

1. **Synonym.**—Contagious Abortion Vaccine, (Strain 19) (Living).

2. **Definition.**—*Brucella Abortus* (Strain 19) Vaccine (Living) is a suspension of a pure smooth living culture of *Br. abortus* of low virulence in normal saline solution.

3. **Preparation.**—Forty-eight to seventy-two hour old growth of *Br. abortus* (Strain 19) on potato agar medium in Toux flasks washed with buffered normal saline solution pH 6.4 and the pure growth from the flasks is pooled together, 0.5 ml. of the pooled product is mixed with 4.5 ml. of normal saline solution at pH 6.4 in graduated centrifuge tube and centrifuged at 3000 r.p.m. for one hour. The percentage of cell deposit is assessed by reading the amount of cell deposit obtained.

The concentrated suspension is then diluted with buffere normal saline solution so that the final product contains 0.72 per cent bacterial cell deposit.

4. **Standard:**—

(a) **Description.**—It is an almost white turbid liquid containing live bacteria in suspension.

(b) **Identification.**—It consists of Gram-negative bacilli capable of protecting susceptible animals against Brucellosis.

(c) **Purity Test.**—A smear of the finished product is examined microscopically after staining by Gram's method for evidence of any contamination. When grown on suitable media, *Br. abortus* should be obtained in a pure state.

(d) **Safety Test.**—Two healthy guinea-pigs each weighing 300 g. to 450 g. are inoculated subcutaneously each with 1.0 ml. of the final product. The guinea-pigs should not show excessive reaction of a toxic nature during the period of observation of ten days.

(e) **Potency Test.**—Each of a group of four healthy guinea-pigs drawn from a uniform stock and each weighing 300 g. to 450 g. is injected intramuscularly with 1 ml. of the vaccine, and is challenged nine weeks after vaccination by the intramuscular injection of 1 ml. of a suspension containing 5,000 fully virulent *Br. abortus* organisms. Each of a group of two unvaccinated guinea-pigs is similarly injected. After a further six weeks, the guinea-pigs are killed and cultures are made from their spleens. More than half of the vaccinated guinea-pigs contain no demonstrable *Br. abortus* in the spleen; all the controls are infected.

(f) **Viable Count.**—The vaccine when plated on suitable media should show between 14,000 million and 18,000 million *Br. abortus* organisms per ml. Atleast 80 per cent of the *Brucella* organisms should be in the smooth phase.

5. **Labelling and Storage.**—Should comply with the requirements of "Labelling" and "Storage" as laid down in the general monograph on "Bacterial Vaccines". The liquid vaccine shall be issued fresh as far as possible without allowing any period of storage after manufacture.

6. **Expiry Date.**—The date of expiry of the vaccine shall be not more than five weeks from the date of manufacture.

ENTEROTOXAEMIA VACCINE

1. **Synonyms.**—*Clostridium Welchii*, Type D, Formal Culture: pulpy Kidney vaccine.

2. **Definition.**—Enterotoxaemia Vaccine is a culture of a highly toxigenic strain of *Clostridium Welchii* type D, grown in an anaerobic medium rendered sterile and toxic by the addition of Solution of Formaldehyde I.P. in such a manner that it retains its immunising properties.

3. **Preparation.**—Selected toxigenic strain of *Cl. Welchii*, type D, is grown in a liquid medium under conditions which ensure maximum epsilon toxin production. The culture is checked for purity and toxicity as tested in mice. Solution of Formaldehyde I is added in suitable concentration and the formalised culture is kept at 37 degree centimetre till the product is sterile and non-toxic.

4. Standard :—

(a) **Description.**—It is a yellowish brown liquid containing dead bacteria in suspension.

(b) **Identification.**—When injected into susceptible animals it stimulates the production of epsilon antitoxin of *Cl. Welchii*, type D.

(c) **Sterility Test.**—Complies with the test for sterility described in the general monograph on 'Bacterial Vaccines'.

(d) **Safety and Potency Tests.**—At least eight sheep each weighing not less than 18 kg. or twelve rabbits each weighing 1 kg. to 1.5 kg. are used for testing the safety and potency of each brew of the vaccine. Two sheep receive subcutaneously 10 ml. each and the other six sheep receive each 2.5 ml. of the product subcutaneously. The rabbits are given subcutaneously a dose of 5 ml. each. The sheep and rabbits are observed for five days. They should show only a minimum local reaction and no systemic reaction.

The sheep receiving 10 ml. are withdrawn from experiments after five days. Each of the other six sheep is inoculated with a second dose of 2.5 ml. fourteen days after the first injection. The rabbits are inoculated with 5 ml. as a second dose, after one month of the first inoculation. Ten days after the second inoculation the sera of sheep or rabbits are pooled separately. The pooled serum of each group of animal shall contain in each ml. not less than two international units of *Cl. Welchii* Epsilon Antitoxin which is determined by testing on mice as follows:—

One ml. of the pooled serum is mixed with one ml. of the epsilon toxin of *Cl. welchii* type D, containing 300 mouse-minimum-lethal-doses (mouse m.l.d.) and kept at room temperature for half an hour. At least two mice each weighing not less than 18 g. are each given intravenously 0.2 ml. of the mixture. As control two mice each weighing not less than 18 g. should each receive 0.2 ml. of the toxin containing 300 mouse m.l.d. per ml. diluted with equal volume of normal saline. The control mice should die within 1 to 2 hours while the mice receiving the mixture of serum and toxin should survive for at least two days. Sera containing one International Unit of epsilon antitoxin per ml. will be able to neutralise 150 mouse m.l.d. of epsilon toxin of *Cl. welchii*, type D.

5. **Labelling and Storage.**—Should comply with the requirements regarding "Labelling" and "Storage" as laid down in the general monograph on "Bacterial Vaccines".

6. **Expiry Date.**—The expiry date of potency of the vaccine shall be not more than twelve months from the date of manufacture.

FOWL CHOLERA VACCINE (POLYVALENT)

1. **Synonym.**—*Pasteurella Septica* Vaccine (Avian).

2. **Definition.**—Fowl Cholera Vaccine is a formalised pure broth culture of virulent strains of *Pasteurella Septica* (Avian).

3. **Preparation.**—The strains are grown separately in nutrient broth for 48 hours I.P. in a suitable concentration. The cultures are then mixed in equal proportions and the final vaccine is bottled in suitable containers.

4. **Standard.**—(a) *Description.*—It is a light yellow liquid containing dead bacteria in suspension.

(b) *Identification.*—It protects susceptible birds against *P. aviseptica* infection.

(c) *Sterility test.*—Complies with the test for "Sterility" described under the general monograph on "Bacterial Vaccines".

(d) *Safety test.*—Two healthy young fowls each weighing not less than 400 g. or twelve healthy mice are inoculated subcutaneously each with 1 ml. of the final product. The birds should not show any untoward reaction during the period of observation for seven days.

5. **Labelling and Storage.**—Should Comply with the requirements of "Labelling" and "Storage" as laid down in the general monograph on "Bacterial Vaccines".

6. **Expiry Date.**—The date of expiry of potency of the Vaccine shall be not more than six months from the date of manufacture.

HAEMORRHAGIC SEPTICAEMIA ADJUVANT VACCINE

1. **Synonym.**—*Pasteurella Septica* Adjuvant Vaccine.

2. **Definition.**—The Vaccine is a homogenous suspension of formalised agar-washed *Pasteurella septica* with liquid paraffin and lanolin.

3. **Preparation.**—Pure growth of a highly antigenic strain of *P. Septica* in phase I grown on nutrient agar medium containing 0.5 per cent yeast extract is washed with 0.5 per cent formal saline. The pooled suspension is diluted with formal saline to contain approximately 2100 million *P. Septica* organisms per ml. The safety test of this adjusted suspension is conducted on four white mice each weighing not less than 18 g. and observed for three days before it is mixed with liquid paraffin and lanolin in suitable proportion.

The mixture is blended until a homogenous emulsion is obtained which is filled in suitable containers.

4. **Standard.**—(a) *Description.*—It is a white thick oily liquid containing dead bacteria in suspension.

(b) *Identification.*—It protects susceptible animals against infection with *P. Septica*.

(c) *Sterility Test.*—It complies with the test for "sterility" described in the general monograph on "Bacterial Vaccines".

(d) *Safety Test.*—Six white mice each weighing not less than 18 g. are inoculated intraperitoneally each with 0.5 ml. of the vaccine. None of the mice should die of pasteurellosis during the observation period for seven days.

(e) *Potency Test.*—Three susceptible calves in good condition between the ages of nine months to three years are injected intramuscularly, each with 12 ml. of the vaccine, in the case of animals weighing upto 140 kg. and 3 ml. for heavier ones.

Three weeks later these animals along with two healthy animals of the same type and species are challenged subcutaneously with 18 hours old broth culture of *P. septica* equivalent to at least 50 million mouse minimum infective dose. Both the controls should die of pasteurellosis and at least two out of the three protected animals should survive the challenge dose for a period of seven days.

5. **Labelling and storage.**—Should comply with the requirements for "Labelling" and "Storage" as laid down in the general monograph on "Bacterial Vaccines".

6. **Expiry Date.**—The date of expiry of potency of the vaccine shall be not more than twelve months from the date of manufacture.

HAEMORRHAGIC SEPTICAEMIA VACCINE (BROTH)

1. **Synonym.**—*Pasteurella Septica Vaccine (Broth)*.
2. **Definition.**—Haemorrhagic Septicaemia Vaccine is formalised culture of a virulent strain of *Pasteurella septica* in nutrient broth.
3. **Preparation.**—*P. Septica* culture is grown in nutrient broth at 37°C. The pure growth is killed by the addition of a solution of Formaldehyde I.P. in a suitable concentration.
4. **Standard.**—
 - (a) **Description.**—It is pale yellow liquid containing dead bacteria in suspension.
 - (b) **Identification.**—It protects susceptible animals against infection with *P. Septica*.
 - (c) **Sterility Test.**—Complies with the test for "Sterility" described under the general monograph on "Bacterial Vaccines".
 - (d) **Safety Test.**—Four healthy rabbits each weighing 1 kg. to 1.5 kg. are inoculated subcutaneously each with 5 ml. of the product. There should be no untoward reaction during the period of observation for seven days. Alternately two rabbits and six mice may be employed. The dose for mice will be 0.5 ml.
5. **Labelling and Storage.**—Should comply with the requirements of "Labelling" and "Storage" as laid down in the general monograph on "Bacterial Vaccines".
6. **Expiry Date.**—The date of expiry of potency of the vaccine shall be not more than six months from the date of manufacture.

SALMONELLA ABORTUS EQUI VACCINE

1. **Synonym.**—Equine Abortion Vaccine.
2. **Definition.**—Equine Abortion Vaccine is a mixture of equal parts of pure formalised cultures of smooth laboratory strains of *Salmonella abortus equi*.
3. **Preparation.**—The strains are grown separately on plain agar in Roux flasks, for 24–48 hours at 37°C. The pure growth is washed with normal saline solution and the washings are pooled together. The suspension is standardised to contain approximately 600 million *Sal. abortus equi* organisms per ml. using normal saline solution as diluent. The culture is killed by the addition of sufficient quantity of solution of Formaldehyde I.P. in a suitable concentration and the product is kept at 37°C for seven days. Potassium alum is added to give a final concentration of 1 per cent.
4. **Standard.**—
 - (a) **Description.**—It is an opalescent liquid containing dead bacteria in suspension.
 - (b) **Identification.**—It protects susceptible animals against infection with *Sal. abortus equi*.
 - (c) **Sterility Test.**—Complies with the tests for sterility described in the general monograph on "Bacterial Vaccines".
 - (d) **Safety Test.**—Six white mice each weighing not less than 18 g. are inoculated intraperitoneally each with 0.5 ml. of the product. None of the mice should die of salmonellosis. The mice are observed for ninety-six hours.
5. **Labelling and Storage.**—Should comply with the requirements of "Labelling" and "Storage" as laid down in the general monograph on "Bacterial Vaccines".
6. **Expiry Date.**—The date of expiry of potency of the vaccine shall be not more than six months from the date of manufacture.

STREPTOCOCCUS EQUI VACCINE

1. **Synonym.**—Strangles Vaccine.
2. **Definition.**—*Streptococcus equi* Vaccine is a phenolised culture of a number of different isolates of *Streptococcus equi* in glucose serum broth.

3. **Preparation.**—Equal proportions of forty-eight hours old pure cultures of different isolates of *Str. equi* in serum glucose broth are mixed together. The suspension is centrifuged and the deposit is washed with normal saline solution after removing the supernatant. The washed cells are suspended in normal saline and heated in a water bath at 65°C for two hours. Phenol and normal saline are added to give a final concentration 1200 million *Str. equi* organisms per ml. and 0.5 per cent of phenol in the vaccine.

4. **Standard.**—

(a) **Description.**—It is a slightly opalescent liquid containing dead bacteria in suspension.

(b) **Identification.**—It protects susceptible animals against infection with *Str. Equi*.

(c) **Sterility Test.**—Complies with the test for "Sterility" described in the general monograph on "Bacterial Vaccine". The nutrient broth being replaced by glucose broth.

(d) **Safety Test.**—Two ponies and two rabbits each weighing not less than 1 kg. are inoculated each with 10 ml. & 2 ml. respectively of the final product. The animals should not show any untoward reaction during the period of observation of seven days.

5. **Labelling and Storage.**—Should comply with the requirements for "Labelling" and "Storage" as laid down in the general monograph on "Bacterial Vaccines".

6. **Expiry Date.**—The date of expiry of potency of the vaccine shall be not more than six months from the date of manufacture.

OLD ADJUVANT VACCINE AGAINST PASTEURELLOSIS IN SHEEP & GOATS

1. **Synonym.**—Pasteurella Septica Adjuvant Vaccine for ovines and Caprines.

2. **Definition.**—The vaccine is a homogenous suspension of formalised agar-washed Pasteurella septica of ovine origin with liquid paraffin and lanolin.

3. **Preparation.**—Pure growth of highly antigenic strains (R_1 , R_2 , R_3) in phase I grown separately on nutrient agar medium containing 0.5 per cent yeast extract is washed with 0.5 per cent formal saline. Equal quantities of the suspension of three strains diluted with formal saline to contain approximately 2100 million organisms per ml. is pooled together. The safety test of this adjusted pooled suspension is conducted in four white mice each weighing not less than 18 g. and observed for three days before it is mixed with liquid paraffin and lanolin in suitable proportion.

The mixture is blended until a homogenous emulsion is obtained which is filled in suitable containers.

4. **Standards.**—

(a) **Description.**—It is a white thick oily liquid containing dead bacteria in suspension.

(b) **Identification.**—It protects susceptible animals against infection with *P. Septica*.

(c) **Sterility test.**—Complies with the test for "sterility" described in the general monograph on "Bacterial vaccines".

(d) **Safety test.**—Six white mice each weighing not less than 18 g. are inoculated intra-peritoneally each with 0.5 ml. of the vaccine. None of the mice should die of Pasteurellosis during the observation period of seven days.

The vaccine is also inoculated into six sheep and six goats in a dose of 3 ml. each intramuscularly and are observed for a period of seven days. During this period none should die of Pasteurellosis.

(e) **Potency test.**—Not being done at present.

5. **Labelling and storage.**—Should comply with the requirements regarding "Labelling and Storage" as laid down in the General monograph on "Bacterial Vaccines".

6. **Expiry Date.**—The expiry date of Potency of the vaccine shall be not more than twelve months from the date of manufacture.

(B) Provisions applicable to the production of Viral Vaccines.

1. Definition.—

(i) This part of the Schedule applies to viral vaccines live or inactivated made from any virus pathogenic to domestic animals and poultry and made from other modified viruses which have any antigenic value.

(ii) For the purpose of this part of the Schedule, a virus vaccine means a sterile suspension or a freeze dried powder containing the modified living or inactivated virus particles, which, in its original unaltered stage, causes disease from which the vaccine derives its name and which has been prepared from the blood or tissues of a suitable host in which it has been grown *in vivo* or from tissue culture.

2. **Staff of Establishment.**—The establishment in which viral Vaccines are prepared, must be under the direction and control of an expert in bacteriology with specialised training in virology and sufficient experience in the production of viral vaccines, and he shall be assisted by a staff adequate for carrying out the tests required during the preparation and standardisation of the vaccines.

3. **Proper Name.**—The proper name of any viral vaccine shall be the name of the disease which is caused by the particular virus from which the vaccine is produced followed by the word "Vaccine", unless the Schedule otherwise provides. If there is no special provision in the Schedule, such other name as is approved by the licensing authority: Provided that in the case of the undermentioned preparations the proper name of the vaccine shall be as follows:

- (i) Fowl Pox Vaccine, Chick Embryo Virus (living).
- (ii) Fowl Pox Vaccine, Pigeon Pox Virus (living).
- (iii) Horse Sickness Vaccine (living).
- (iv) Ranikhet Disease Vaccine (living).
- (v) Ranikhet Disease Vaccine F Strain (living).
- (vi) Rinderpest Goad Adapted Tissue Vaccine (living).
- (vii) Rinderpest Lapinised Vaccine (living).
- (viii) Rinderpest Lapinised Avianised Vaccine (living).
- (ix) Sheep and Goat Pox Vaccine (living).
- (x) Swine fever vaccine (crystal violet).
- (xi) Swine fever vaccine lapinised (living).

4. **Records.**—Viruses used in the preparation of vaccine must, before being used for preparing a batch be thoroughly tested for purity, safety, sterility and antigenicity by the generally accepted tests applicable to the particular virus. The permanent records which the licensee is required to keep shall include a record of the origin, properties and characteristics of the seed virus from which the vaccines are made.

5. **Tests.**—Viral vaccine shall be tested for sterility, safety and potency on suitable test animals and for viability in the case of live vaccines.

(a) **Sterility Test.**—All vaccines shall be tested for sterility in accordance with rules 115 to 119. If the vaccine contains added bactericides or bacteriostatic, a quantity of medium sufficient to render the growth inhibitor ineffective is added to the sample or a suitable substance is added in a concentration sufficient to render the growth inhibitor ineffective but not itself to inhibit the growth of micro-organism.

(b) **Safety Test.**—Suitable laboratory animals or large animals or birds may be employed to test the vaccine for safety. Details of safety test are given in the individual monograph.

(c) **Potency Test.**—All virus vaccines or which potency test has been prescribed shall be tested for potency and only those which pass the potency test shall be issued. Details of the potency test are given in the individual monograph.

6. **Storage.**—Live viral vaccines shall be stored, protected from light at sub-zero temperature as required. Other viral vaccines shall be stored at 2°C to 4°C but shall not be frozen.

7. Condition of Housing of Animals.—

(i) The animals used in the production of vaccine must be housed in hygienic conditions in premises satisfactory for this purpose.

(ii) Only healthy animals may be used in the production of vaccine. Each animal intended to be used as a source of vaccine must, before being passed for the production of vaccine, be subjected to a period of observation in quarantine for at least seven days. During the period of quarantine the animal must remain free from any sign of disease and must be well kept.

8. Labelling.—The provisions of "labelling" as laid down for Bacterial Vaccines shall also apply to Viral Vaccines. The following additional information shall also be included on the label of the outside container.

(i) The name and percentage of bacteriostatic agent contained in the vaccine.

(ii) If the vaccine as issued for sale contains any substance other than the diluent, the nature and strength of such substance.

9. Date of Manufacture.—For the purpose of this part of the Schedule, the date of manufacture shall be what is given unless otherwise stated in the individual monograph, as defined in sub-clause (b) of sub-rule (3) of rule 109.

FOWL POX VACCINE, CHICK-EMBRYO VIRUS (LIVING)

1. Synonym.—Egg-adapted Fowl Pox Vaccine (Living).

2. Definition.—Fowl-pox vaccine, Chick-Embryo Virus (Living) is a suspension of a modified living virus (e.g. Mukteswar strain) prepared from the chorioallantoic membrane (CAM) of the infected embryo and is either freeze dried or is issued as glycerinated liquid vaccine.

3. Preparation.—Active chick embryos obtained from *Salmonella Pullorum* free flock, are used. Twelve to thirteen day old embryos are injected membrane (stock seed virus). The suspension of the stock seed virus is dropped on the CAM. After an incubation at 37°C for a suitable period membranes showing discrete or confluent lesions (pocks) are harvested. These are homogenised with adequate quantity of antibiotics (penicillin and streptomycin) ampouled in 0.5 ml. quantities and freeze dried.

4. Standard.—

(a) **Description.**—Light mauve coloured scales.

(b) **Identification.**—When reconstituted vaccine is applied to scarified area of the skin of a fowl it produces characteristic lesions of fowl pox. This product should afford protector against fowl pox.

(c) **Moisture content.**—Moisture content in the finished product should not exceed 1.0 per cent.

(d) **Safety Test.**—For testing each batch of fowl pox vaccine twelve healthy cockerels, or other suitable young chicken each weighing not less than 400 g. from the same source are taken. This group of twelve birds is immunized at least twenty one days previous to the test, with fowl pox vaccine. The vaccine under test is reconstituted in 5 ml. of 50 per cent glycerine saline and administered to fowls as follows:—

Three of the test birds are injected subcutaneously with 0.3 ml. or 10 times the field doses of the vaccine under test. This group serves to indicate whether the product is free from other viruses and bacteria causing septicaemia or not.

Three of the test birds are injected intratracheally with 0.3 ml. or 10 times the field dose of vaccine under test. This group serves to indicate whether the product is free from the virus of infectious laryngotracheitis and similar diseases.

Three of the test birds are injected intranasally with 0.2 ml. of the vaccine under test. This group serves to indicate whether the product is free from the virus of Coryza and similar disease.

The three remaining birds serve as controls. They are isolated and kept under observation for twenty-one days. The birds that succumb during the period of twenty-one days are subjected to a careful postmortem examination. The product is withheld from issue until the vaccine and the test birds are shown to be free from the causative agents of any extraneous disease.

(e) **Sterility test.**—Complies with the tests for "sterility", described under the general monograph on "viral vaccines".

(f) **Potency Test.**—For testing of potency three susceptible birds each weighing not less than 400 g. are vaccinated using the field dose by the stick method and examined for "takes". Three weeks after vaccination these birds along with two unvaccinated controls are exposed to challenged virus and observed for fourteen days. The vaccinated birds should not manifest any reaction, while the controls should show active "takes".

5. **Labelling.**—Should comply with the requirement for "Labelling" as laid down in the general monograph on "Viral Vaccines".

6. **Storage and Expiry date.**—Freeze dried vaccine shall be expected to retain its potency for periods at temperatures as specified below:—

—15°C to —20°C— twenty-four months

2°C to 4°C — twelve months

Room temperature—upto one month

The liquid vaccine shall be expected to retain its potency for periods and temperatures as specified below:—

2°C to 4°C — six months

Room temperature — seven days.

FOWL-POX VACCINE PIGEON POX VIRUS (LIVING)

1. **Synonym.**—Fowl-Pox Vaccine (pigeon pox scab).

2. **Definition.**—Fowl-pox vaccine, pigeon-pox virus (living) consists of pigeon pox virus in scabs collected from artificially infected pigeons and dried.

3. **Preparation.**—Health pigeons are sacrificed on the legs and breast, with a suitable dilution of the suspension of pigeon-pox virus. The pigeons reacting satisfactorily and showing good takes are selected and the superficial skin layer scraped by means of sharp scalpel. The material so collected is freed from feathers, homogenised and dried or freeze dried. The dried pulp is powdered, sieved and ampouled in 0.3 g. quantities and sealed.

4. **Standard.**—

(a) **Description.**—Light cream coloured powder.

(b) **Identification.**—When applied to feather follicles by vigorous rubbing, it produces mild reaction in fowls. The product should afford protection to fowls upto six weeks against fowl pox.

(c) **Safety Test.**—For testing a batch of vaccine, twelve health cockerels, or other suitable young chicken from the same source are made available at the same time. This group of twelve birds is immunised at least twenty-one days previous to the test with fowl pox vaccine. The vaccine under test is reconstituted in 10 ml. of 50 per cent glycerine saline and administered to fowls as follows:—

Three of the test birds are injected subcutaneously with 0.3 ml. or 10 times the field dose of the vaccine to be tested. This group serves to indicate whether the product is free from organisms of septicæmia diseases.

Three of the test birds are injected intratracheally with 0.3 ml. or ten times the field dose of the vaccine to be tested. This group serves to indicate whether the product is free from the virus of infectious laryngotracheitis and similar diseases.

Three of the test birds are injected intranasally with 0.2 ml. of the vaccine to be tested. This group serves to indicate whether the product is free from virus of Goryza and similar diseases.

The three remaining birds serve as controls. All the birds under test are isolated and held under observation for twenty-one days. All those that succumb are subjected to careful postmortem examination. The product is withheld from issue until the vaccine and test birds are shown to be free from the causative agents of any extraneous disease.

(d) **Potency Test.**—For testing the potency of a batch of vaccines three susceptible birds each weighing not less than 400 g. are vaccinated using the field dose

by the follicular method and examined for "takes". Three weeks after vaccination these birds and two healthy susceptible controls are exposed to challenge virus and are observed for fourteen days. The vaccinated birds shall manifest no reaction, while the controls must have active "takes".

5. **Labelling.**—Should comply with the requirements of "labelling" as laid down in the general monograph on "Viral Vaccines".

6. **Storage and Expiry date.**—The vaccine shall be expected to retain its potency for periods at temperatures as specified below:—

—15°C to —20°C— two years|

2°C to 4°C— twelve months.

Room temperature — upto one month.

FOWL POX VACCINE—PIGEON POX—CHICK EMBRYOS VIRUS (LIVING)

1. **Synonym.**—Chick embryo adapted pigeon pox vaccine (Living).

2. **Definition.**—Fowl pox vaccine (Pigeon Pox Virus' chick embryo adapted virus (living) is a suspension of a modified living virus prepared from the choncal-lantric membranes of the infected embryos and is freeze dried.

3. **Preparation.**—Active chick embryos obtained from *Salmonella Pullorum* free stock are used. Twelve to thirteen days old embryos are injected with a suitable dilution of the suspension of the infected membrane (stock seed virus) of chick embryo adapted pigeon pox virus. The suspension of the stock seed virus is dropped on the membrane. The inoculated eggs are incubated at 37°C or four days. On the fourth day embryos that are living, are removed to a refrigerator for culling for about one hour. Membranes showing discrete lesions (pocks) are harvested. These are homogenised with adequate quantities of antibiotics, ampouled in 0.5 ml. quantities and freeze dried.

4. **Standard:**—

(a) **Description.**—Light mauve coloured scales.

(b) **Identification.**—When reconstituted vaccine is applied to scarified area of the skin of a fowl, it produces characteristic lesions of Fowl Pox. This product should afford protection against pox.

(c) **Moisture content.**—Moisture content in the finished product should not exceed 1.0 per cent.

(d) **Safety test.**—For testing each batch of chicks aged four to six weeks from the same source are taken. This group of twelve birds is immunized at least twenty-one days previous to the test, with fowl pox vaccine. The vaccine under test is reconstituted in 3 ml. of normal saline solution and administered as under:

Three of the test chicks are injected subcutaneously with 0.3 ml. or 10 times the field dose of the vaccine under test. This group serves to indicate whether the product is free from other viruses and bacteria causing of septicaemia or not.

Three of the test chicks are injected intra traceably with 0.3 ml. or ten times the field dose. This group serves to indicate whether the product is free from the viruses of infections laryngotracheitis and similar diseases.

Three of the test chicks are injected with 0.2 ml. 1/N of the vaccine under test. This group serves to indicate whether the product is free from the virus of coryza and similar diseases.

The remaining three chicks serve as controls. They are isolated and kept under observation for twenty-one days. The birds that succumb during the period of observation are subjected to careful post-mortem examination. The product is withheld from issue until the vaccine and the test birds are shown to be free from the causative agents of any extraneous disease.

In addition to the above, similar groups of pigeons aged six to nine months old are also injected in a similar way to eliminate Psittacosis.

(e) **Sterility test.**—Should comply with the tests for sterility described under the general monograph on "Viral vaccine".

(f) **Potency test.**—For testing potency of a batch of vaccine, three susceptible chicks of three to four weeks of age are vaccinated by feather follicle method, (a few follicles on one leg are infected) and these are examined for "takes". Three weeks after vaccination these chicks along with two unvaccinated chicks are exposed to challenge virus (virulent fowl pox virus) and observed for fourteen days. The vaccinated chicks should not manifest any reaction while controls should active "takes".

5. **Labelling.**—Should comply with the requirements for 'Labelling' as laid down in the general monograph on 'Viral Vaccines'.

6. **Storage.**—The freeze dried product is expected to retain its potency for periods and temperature as specified below:—

—15°C to —20°C—two years

2°C to 4°C—twelve months

Room temperature—upto one month

SHEEP POX VACCINE (LIVING)

1. **Synonym.**—Sheep Pox vaccine; Goat pox vaccine.

2. **Definition.**—Sheep pox vaccine consists of sheep pox virus collected from sheep artificially infected with sheep pox virus and freeze dried.

3. **Preparation.**—Healthy yearling sheep are infected artificially by subcutaneous infection on the undersurface of the previously shaved abdomen with 200–300 cc. of the freeze dried sheep pox virus (seed material) diluted in 1:10 Normal saline solution on the sixth or seventh day after injection oedematous swelling develops in the infected area with thermal reaction. The sheep which develop good swelling are slaughtered and the gelatinous material present under the skin in the infected area is collected under sterile conditions. This material is mixed with 2 parts by volume of sterile peptone broth of PH 7.2 and homogenised. The homogenised suspension is filtered, ampouled in 0.5 ml. quantities and freeze dried.

4. **Standard:**—

(a) **Description.**—White scales.

(b) **Identification.**—Reconstituted vaccine when applied over the scarified area of the skin of the abdominal region of sheep will produce characteristic local lesion of pox.

(c) **Moisture content.**—The moisture content should not exceed 1.0 per cent.

(d) **Safety test.**—Two rabbits each weighing not less than 1 kg. are injected subcutaneously each with 1 ml. of 1:100 dilution of the vaccine in normal saline solution. The animals are observed for fourteen days. The animals should remain normal.

(e) **Potency test.**—Four yearling sheep are vaccinated on the inner surface of the ear by scarification method. The contents of one ampoule of F.D. Sheep Pox vaccine are reconstituted in 10 c.c. of 50 per cent glycerine saline solution, characteristic takes develop in the scarified area with ulceration and scab formation. Three weeks later these and two more susceptible sheep (Controls) are challenged by scarifying with a suspension of the previous brew of the vaccine of the under-surface of the abdomen. The controls should develop typical lesions of pox and the vaccinated should remain normal.

5. **Labelling.**—Should comply with the requirements of 'labelling' as laid down in the general monograph on Viral vaccine.

6. **Storage and expiry date.**—The vaccine is expected to retain potency for period and temperature as specified below:—

—7°C to —20°C—two years

2°C to 4°C — three months

Room temperature—fifteen days

HORSE SICKNESS VACCINE (LIVING)

1. **Synonym.**—African Horse Sickness Vaccine; Mouse adapted Polyvalent Horse Sickness Vaccine (living).

2. **Definition.**—Horse sickness vaccine is a suspension of live mouse adapted strains of Horse Sickness Virus (onderstepoort) prepared from the brains of infected mice and is freeze dried.

3. **Preparation.**—Thirty to thirty-five-day-old white mice are infested intracerebrally with 0.05 ml. of a suitable dilution of the seed virus (6 or 7 types, as the case may be). Groups of large numbers of mice are injected separately with each type of the virus and are housed at 27° to 32°C. A majority of these become paralytic on the third and fourth day when they are sacrificed and their brains collected and stored at -15°C to -20°C till the day of processing. For preparing the polyvalent vaccine, equal number of brains collected from mice infected with different types of the virus are homogenised with 5–10 times its volume of sterile lactose buffer medium (PH 7.2) containing antibiotics. The suspension is centrifuged at 1500 r.p.m. for five minutes. The supernatant liquid is distributed in ampoules in suitable quantities and freeze dried.

4. **Standard:**—

(a) Description.—White scaly material.

(b) Identification.—This product affords protection to horse against horse sickness.

(c) Safety Test.—Four health mice thirty to thirty-five days old are injected intraperitoneally with 0.2 ml. of 10' dilution of the vaccine and kept under observation for ten days. All the mice should remain normal throughout the period of observation.

(d) Sterility Test.—Shoul Comply with the test for sterility described under the general monograph on "Viral Vaccines".

(e) Viability Test.—Each batch of vaccine is titrated in tenfold dilutions using four mice of thirty to thirty-five days old for each dilution. Each mouse is injected intracerebrally with 0.05 ml. and kept under observation for ten days. Mortality and survival ratios are noted and LD50 is determined. The minimum acceptable titre is 10–4LD50 per 0.05 ml.

5. **Labelling.**—Should Comply with the requirements of "labelling" as laid down in the general monograph on "Viral Vaccines".

6. **Storage.**—The vaccine may be expected to retain its potency for twelve months if stored at -15°C to -20°C and about six months if stored in refrigerator at 2°C to 4°C.

RABIES VACCINE (INACTIVATED)

1. **Synonym.**—Antirabic Vaccine (Inactivated).

2. **Definition.**—Rabies vaccine is a suspension of the brain tissue of animals, that have been infected with a suitable strain of rabies fixed virus, inactivated with phenol or some other suitable agent.

3. The following particulars relating to this vaccine are the same as those relating to Antirabic Vaccine described in Part D of Schedule F to these rules, namely:—

- (i) Strain of fixed Rabies Virus to be used;
- (ii) Staff of Establishment;
- (iii) Condition and Housing of animals;
- (iv) Precaution to be observed in preparation;
- (v) Records;
- (vi) Issue.

4. **Preparation.**—Healthy sheep or any other suitable species of animal are inoculated subduerally or intracerebrally with an appropriate dose of suspension of a suitable strain of rabbit brain passaged rabies fixed virus. The sheep or animals which get paralysed from the sixth day onwards after the inoculation are sacrificed and their brains collected aseptically. Brain tissue is weighed individually and a suspension of suitable concentration of brain tissue prepared in buffered saline is strained through gauze. The suspension treated with phenol or some other suitable inactivating agent is incubated for an appropriate period.

5. Standard:—

- (a) *Description*.—A grey to pale yellow opalescent suspension.
- (b) *Identification*.—Appropriate dose protect mice against subsequent intracerebral inoculation with suitable strain of fixed rabies virus.
- (c) *Safety test*.—Not less than five mice, each weighing at least 18 gm., are inoculated intracerebrally with not less than 0.03 ml. of the suitably diluted vaccine. None of the animals should show symptoms of rabies or die of the disease during period of observation of three weeks.
- (d) *Sterility Test*.—Should Comply with the test for sterility described under the general monograph on "viral vaccines".

6. Labelling.—Should Comply with the requirements of 'Labelling' as laid down in the general monograph on "viral vaccines". In addition the label on the container shall indicate the percentage of brain tissue present in the vaccine.

7. Storage.—The vaccine may be expected to retain its potency for about six months if stored in refrigerator at 2° to 4° C.

RABIES VACCINE (LIVING)

1. Definition.—Rabies vaccine (living) is a freeze-dried suspension of chick-embryo tissue infected with a suitable attenuated strain of rabies virus.

2. Preparation.—It may be prepared by the following method. Seed virus consisting of a suspension of the Flury or other suitable strain of Chick adapted virus that has been maintained by passage in chick embryos is injected into the yolk sacs of fertile eggs incubated for a suitable period. After incubation for a further ten days, the embryos are harvested and ground in water for injection to give 33 per cent suspension. The suspension is centrifuged to remove coarse particles and the supernatant fluid is distributed into ampoules in 3 millilitre quantities, and freeze-dried. The vaccine is reconstituted immediately before use by adding 3 millilitres of water for injection to the contents of an ampoule.

3. Standard.—It complies with the requirements of general standard of viral vaccines for abnormal toxicity, sterility, and labelling, with the following additions.

- (a) *Description*.—Dry honey-coloured flakes or powder, readily dispersible in water.
- (b) *Identification*.—It protects guinea pig against a subsequent inoculation of rabies street virus. It is distinguished from the inactivated Rabies vaccine by its ability to produce rabies encephalitic on intracerebral injection into mice.
- (c) *Safety*.—The guinea-pigs used in the test for potency should not show any marked local or systemic reaction during the three weeks following injection with the vaccine.
- (d) *Potency*.—The contents of an ampoule are dispersed in water for injection to give a 5 per cent suspension and not fewer than twenty guinea pigs, drawn from a uniform stock and each weighing 350 g. to 500 g., are each injected intramuscularly with 0.25 ml. of this suspension. Three weeks later, these guinea pigs and an equal number of similar unvaccinated control guinea-pigs are each inoculated with 0.1 ml. of a suitable dilution of canine salivary gland suspension of street virus which is maintained as a 20 per cent suspension at -70°C or lower. The guinea pigs are observed for thirty days; not less than 80 per cent of the control guinea pigs die of rabies and not less than 70 per cent, of the vaccinated guinea pigs are protected.

4. Storage.—Freeze-dried vaccine should be stored at refrigeration temperatures of 2 degrees C to 4 degrees C.

5. Labelling.—The life of the vaccine at room temperature and at refrigeration temperature should be stated on the label.

6. (a) Action and uses.—Rabies vaccine (living) is used for the prophylactic inoculation of dogs against rabies; one injection should provoke a serviceable immunity lasting for at least a year. The vaccine has been used to a limited extent on cattle.

(b) **Dose.**—By intramuscular injection: Dogs, the contents of one ampoule reconstituted in 3 ml. of water for injection; cattle five times the dog dose.

RANIKHET DISEASE VACCINE (LIVING)

1. **Synonym.**—New Castle Disease Vaccine (Living); pneumoenteritis Vaccine (Living).

2. **Definition.**—Ranikhet Disease Vaccine is a suspension of a modified living virus e.g. (Mukteswar Strain) prepared from infected embryos and fluids and is freeze dried.

3. **Preparation.**—Good fertile eggs obtained from *Calmonella pullorum* free flock are incubated in an egg incubator. Ten days old vigorous embryos are infected with 0.1 ml. of a suitable dilution of a suspension of the virus. Inoculation is done in the allantoic cavity. Embryos are incubated at suitable temperature, eggs showing dead embryos twenty-four hours after incubation are discarded. After fortyeight hours incubation, the eggs are candled and those showing dead embryos are chilled for a suitable period of time while embryos alive beyond fortyeight hours are discarded. The fluids and embryos are then collected and spot haemagglutination carried out. The material is homogenised in a blender and ampouled in aliquots of 0.5 ml. quantities and freeze dried.

4. **Standard:**—

(a) **Description.**—Light brown scales.

(b) **Identification.**—This product affords protection to fowls against Ranikhet Disease.

(c) **Safety Test.**—For testing each batch of freeze dried Ranikhet Disease Vaccine, twelve healthy young chickens, all from the same source each weighing not less than 400 g. are taken and immunised against Ranikhet Disease. Fourteen days later, these birds, are tested as follows with the contents of one ampoule suspended in 100 ml. of normal saline.

Three of the test birds are injected subcutaneously with 0.1 ml. equivalent to ten times the field dose of the vaccine to be tested. This group serves to indicate whether the product is free from the virus of infectious laryngotracheitis.

Three of the test birds are injected intratracheally with 0.1 ml. equivalent to ten times the field dose of the vaccine to be tested. This group serves to indicate whether the product is free from the virus of infectious laryngotracheitis. Three of the test birds are injected intranasally with 0.1 ml. equivalent to ten times the field dose of the vaccine to be tested. This group serves to indicate whether the product is free from virus of Coryza and similar diseases.

The three remaining birds serve as controls.

All the treated birds and controls are observed daily for fourteen days. All the test birds that succumb are subjected to careful postmortem examination. The product is not issued until the birds under test are shown to be free from the causative agents of any extraneous diseases.

(e) **Sterility Test.**—Should Comply with the test for sterility described in the general monograph on "Viral Vaccine".

(f) **Potency Test.**—Four susceptible birds eight to twelve weeks old and each weighing not less than 400 g. are vaccinated by injecting subcutaneously 1 ml. of a 10 dilution of the product. Two weeks after vaccination these birds and four non-protected birds are challenged by injecting subcutaneously each with 1.0 ml. of a 1:100 dilution of virulent virus (liver and spleen suspension) or 1.0 ml. of a 1:100 dilution of fluid from the embryo infected with virulent Ranikhet Disease Virus. The non-protected birds should show symptoms of Ranikhet Disease and die and all the protected birds should remain normal during an observation period of fourteen days.

5. **Labelling.**—Should Comply with the requirement of "Labelling" as laid down in the general monograph on "Viral Vaccines".

6. **Storage.**—The vaccine when stored at -15°C to -20°C may be expected to retain the potency for about one year and about three months if stored in a refrigerator at 2°C to 4°C . The product should not be used if stored for more than ten days outside the refrigerator.

RANIKHET DISEASE VACCINE F STRAIN (LIVING)

1. **Synonyms.**—Newcastle disease vaccine F strain (living).

2. **Definition.**—Ranikhet disease vaccine F strain is a suspension of a naturally modified living virus (F strain) prepared from the infected embryos, devotes of beaks and eyes and fluids in freeze dried state.

3. **Preparation.**—Good fertile eggs obtained from salmonella Pullorum free flock are incubated in an egg incubator. Eight days old vigorous embryos are infected with 0.1 ml. of 1:100 suspension of Ranikhet Disease vaccine F strain virus. Inoculation is done via the allantoic cavity. Embryos are incubated at 37°C. Eggs are candled every day upto four days and the dead ones are discarded. Final candling of the embryos is carried out on the fourth day and only the living ones are chilled in a refrigerator for one hour. The fluids embryos are collected separately. The fluids are tested for spot haemagglutination and sterility test is carried. The beaks and eyes balls of the embryos are removed. The materials are homogenised with adequate quantities of antibiotics in a cool warning blender and ampouled in aliquots of 0.5 ml. quantity and freeze dried.

4. **Standard:**—

(a) **Description.**—Light brown scales.

(b) **Identification.**—This product affords protection to baby chicks against Ranikhet Disease.

(c) **Moisture content.**—The moisture content should not exceed 0.1 per cent.

(d) **Potency Test.**—For testing each batch of the vaccine twelve one-day-old chicks are given two drops 1/N of the field dose of the vaccine (5 ampoules) selected at random may be reconstituted in 50 ml. of cold normal saline solution. These are observed for fourteen days and the vaccinated chicks should remain normal throughout the period of observation. This serves the safety test also.

On the fourteen days the vaccinated chicks are challenged two drops with 1:5 virulent Ranikhet Disease virus alongwith 8 control chicks. Four of the controls receive two drops 1/N of the virulent virus while the rest of the four receive 0.5 ml. of the virulent virus. The control chicks should succumb to the challenge virus showing symptoms of Ranikhet Disease while the protected chicks should remain normal throughout the observation period of fourteen days.

(e) **Sterility test.**—Should Comply with the tests for sterility described in the general monograph on viral vaccines.

5. **Labelling.**—Should Comply with the requirements of "Labelling" as laid down in the general monograph on "Viral Vaccines".

6. **Shortage.**—The vaccine when stored at -15 to -20°C may be expected to retain the potency for about one year and about three months if stored in a refrigerator at 2 to 4°C . When removed from the refrigerator the product should not be used later than ten days.

RINDERPEST GOAT ADAPTED TISSUE VACCINE (LIVING)

1. **Synonym.**—Goat-adapted Cattle Plague Vaccine; Goat Tissue Vaccine (Living).

2. **Definition.**—Rinderpest Goat-adapted Tissue Vaccine is the homogenised freeze dried preparation of spleen pulp of goats artificially infected with the suitable strain of rinderpest virus.

3. **Preparation.**—Healthy susceptible goats are quarantined for a period of seven to ten days. After this period a batch of selected goats are injected subcutaneously with 2 ml. of a suitable dilution of the suspension of the seed virus. The donor goats are sacrificed after a suitable period when the titre of the virus in the animal body is expected to be maximum; usually four days and the spleen from animals free from any pathological change or signs are collected under sterile conditions. Smear from each spleen is examined microscopically to exclude spleens which are contaminated from the production batch.

The spleen is freed from fat and fascia and is blended into a smooth pulp in a grinder. The pulp is spread on a shallow dish of glass or stainless steel and is freeze dried.

The freeze dried pulp is then ground into a fine powder and sieved. The powder is ampouled in 0.25 g. or 0.125 g. quantities and freeze dried.

4. Standard:—

(a) **Description.**—Dark brown or chocolate coloured scales or powder.

(b) **Identification.**—The product affords protection to susceptible animals against rinderpest.

(c) **Molsture Content.**—Not more than 1.0 per cent.

(d) **Safety Test.**—Each batch of vaccine shall be tested for safety in laboratory animals and cattle or buffalo calves as follows:—

(i) **Small animals.**—At least two guinea-pigs each weighing 300 g. to 450 g. and two adult rabbits each weighing 1 kg. to 1.5 kg. should be injected each with 1 ml. of 1:100 suspension of the vaccine subcutaneously and kept under observation for seven days. None of the animals should die. Alternatively, a batch of six white mice each weighing not less than 18 g. may be used, each mouse receiving 0.5 ml. of a dilution 1:100 suspension subcutaneously. None of the animals should die.

(ii) **Large animals.**—Either cattle of good grade of susceptibility (hill cattle) or buffalo calves may be employed. For each batch of vaccine, three animals should be injected subcutaneously with 1 ml. of 1:8000 dilution of the vaccine. These animals should be kept under observation for twelve to fourteen days. None of the animals should show any untoward reactions.

(e) **Potency Test.**—The animals receiving 1 ml. 1:8000 dilution of vaccine used under safety test mentioned above and kept under observation for fourteen days, should be challenged with 1 ml. of 1 per cent suspension of stock Rinderpest Virulent virus. None of the animals should die of rinderpest within a period of ten days. This test serves as a short potency test for each of the batches.

For conducting a detailed potency test the following procedure may be followed:—

Dilution 1:8000, 1:12,000 and 1:16,000 shall be tested and for each dilution three susceptible cattle or buffalo calves should be used. Each animal is inoculated subcutaneously with 1 ml. of a dilution of the vaccine, followed twelve to fourteen days later with a standard challenge dose of virulent rinderpest bull virus containing in 1 ml. of a 1:100 suspension of spleen tissue. Two unvaccinated bovines, each receiving the same quantity of the challenge dose not as controls. These are kept under observation for fourteen days. The end point of protection titre is assessed on the death or survival rate and the dose contained in one gramme of vaccine, calculated on the basis of 20 to 40 minimum protective doses being equivalent to one vaccinating dose.

(f) **Virulence and Viability Test.**—Two to four goats each weighing not less than 18 kg. are injected with 2 ml. of 1:100 suspension of the vaccine and kept under observation for ten days. These animals should show reaction characterised by pyrexia (rise of about 2°C) anorexia and dullness.

5. Labelling.—Should comply with the requirement of "Labelling" as laid down in the general monograph on "Viral Vaccines".

6. Storage.—The vaccine may be expected to retain its potency for twelve months if stored at -15°C to -20°C or about three months if stored at 2°C to 4°C.

RINDERPEST LAPINISED VACCINE (LIVING)

1. Synonym.—Rabbit Adapted Cattle Plague Vaccine (Living); Lapinised Vaccine (Living).

2. Definition.—Rinderpest Lapinised Vaccine is a suspension of a modified living virus (e.g. Nakamura III Strain) prepared with the blood, spleen and mesenteric lymph glands of infected rabbits and is freeze dried.

3. **Preparation.**—Adult rabbits possibly from a known stock, each weighing not less than 1 kg. free from coccidiosis and snuffles, are injected intravenously with 1 ml. of a suitable dilution of a suspension of the stock, seed virus. Donor rabbits are sacrificed after a suitable period when the titre of the virus in the animals is expected to be the maximum usually the third day.

Ten millilitres of blood is collected from each rabbit in a defibrinating flask under aseptic conditions. Later the animals are sacrificed and the spleen and mesentric lymph glands collected. Each rabbit is subjected to a thorough post-mortem examination to observe lesions of rinderpest infection.

After harvesting, the blood and the organs (spleen and glands) are homogenised in a suitable proportion if necessary. Adequate quantities of penicillin and streptomycin may be added. The homogenised material is ampouled in suitable quantities and freeze dried.

4. **Standard :—**

(a) **Description.**—Dark chocolate coloured mass.

(b) **Identification.**—This product affords protection to susceptible animals against rinderpest.

(c) **Moisture Content.**—Not more than 1.0 per cent.

(d) **Safety Test.**—For testing a batch, 2 guinea pigs each weighing not less than 300 g. are injected subcutaneously with 1 ml. of a 1:100 suspension, of the vaccine. Alternatively a group of six white mice each weighing not less than 18 g. is used. Each animal receives subcutaneously 0.5 ml. of 1:100 suspension of the vaccine. None of the test animals should die within a period of seven days.

(e) **Sterility Test.**—Should comply with the tests for sterility described in the general monograph on 'Viral Vaccines'. If antibiotics have been added the inoculum should be neutralised before doing the test.

(f) **Potency Test.**—Dilutions 1:100, 1:200, 1:400 and 1:800 shall be tested and for each dilution 2 susceptible cattle (chill bulls) or buffalo calves should be used. Each animal is inoculated subcutaneously with 1 ml. of a dilution of the vaccine, followed twenty-one days later with a standard challenge dose of a virulent rinderpest bull virus contained in 1 ml. of a 1:100 suspension of spleen tissue. Two un-vaccinated bovines; each receiving the same quantity of the challenge virus serve as controls. These animals are kept under observation for fourteen days. The end point of the protecting titre is assessed on the death or survival rate and the dose contained in one gramme of vaccine calculated on the basis of twenty minimum protective doses being equivalent to one vaccinating dose.

(g) **Virulence and Viability Tests.**—Four rabbits each weighing 1 to 1.5 Kg. are injected subcutaneously with 1 ml. of 1:100 suspension of the vaccine. The animals should react typically showing all the symptoms of rinderpest in rabbits.

5. **Labelling.**—Should comply with the requirement of 'labelling' as laid down in the general monograph on 'Viral Vaccines'.

6. **Storage.**—The vaccine may be expected to retain its potency for six months if stored at -15°C to -20°C or about a month if stored at $+2^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 4°C .

RINDERPEST LAPINISED AVIANISED VACCINE (LIVING)

1. **Synonym.**—Lapinised Avianised Vaccine (Living).

2. **Definition.**—Rinderpest Lapinised Avianised Vaccine is a suspension of a modified live rinderpest virus of low virulence prepared either with the whole chick embryo or the viscera of the infected chick embryo.

3. **Preparation.**—Twelve or thirteen day old active chick embryos from a flock free from *Salmonella pullorum* infection are injected intravenously with a suitable dilution of the suspension of the stock seed virus in six per cent glucose solution. The embryos are incubated at 38.5°C for five days. At the end of this incubation period, eggs which show living embryos are selected for the preparation of the vaccine. The viscera of the chicks are harvested, care being taken to reject the gizzard and gall bladders. The material is homogenised in a blender with adequate quantities of antibiotics (penicillin and streptomycin added if necessary), and primary freeze dried done. This freeze dried material is

ground into a fine powder, ampouled in suitable quantities and finally subjected to secondary freeze drying and sealed under vacuum.

4. Standard :—

(a) **Description.**—Pale cream or yellow coloured sterile powder.

(b) **Identification.**—This product affords good grade of immunity to susceptible animals against rinderpest.

(c) **Moisture Content.**—Not more than 1.0 per cent.

(d) **Safety Test.**—For testing each batch, a group of six mice each weighing not less than 18 g. is used. Each mouse is injected subcutaneously with 0.5 ml. of a 1:100 suspension. Alternatively, two guinea pigs each weighing not less than 300 g. and two rabbits each weighing not less than 1 Kg. are injected with 1 ml. of 1:100 suspension subcutaneously. These animals should not show any untoward reaction during the period of observation for seven days.

(e) **Sterility Test.**—Should comply with the test for sterility as laid down in the general monograph on 'Viral Vaccines'.

(f) **Potency Test.**—Healthy highly susceptible cattle (hill bulls) or buffalo calves should be used for testing the potency of each batch of vaccine in suitable dilution. For each dilution two highly susceptible animals should be used. Each animal is inoculated subcutaneously with 1 ml. of a dilution of the vaccine, followed twenty-one to twenty-eight days later, with a standard challenge dose of a virulent rinderpest bull virus contained in 1 ml. of a 1:100 suspension of spleen tissue. Two unvaccinated bovines, each receiving the same quantity of the challenge virus serve as controls. All these animals are kept under observation for fourteen days. The end point of protective titre is assessed on the death or survival rate and the dose contained in one gramme of vaccine calculated on the basis of forty minimum protective doses being equivalent to one vaccinating dose.

5. **Labelling.**—Should comply with the requirements of "Labelling" as laid down in the general monograph on "Viral Vaccines".

6. **Storage and Expiry date.**—The vaccine shall be expected to retain its potency for the period and at temperatures as specified below :

—15°C to —20°C

six months

2°C to 4°C

One month

SHEEP AND GOAT POX VACCINE (LIVING)

1. **Synonym.**—Sheep Pox Vaccine, Goat Pox Vaccine.

2. **Definition.**—Sheep and Goat Pox Vaccine consists of the virus contained in the scabs collected from sheep artificially infected with the virus.

3. **Preparation.**—Healthy yearling sheep are infected artificially on the shaved portion of the abdomen with a suitable dilution of the suspension of the stock seed virus 50 per cent glycerine saline solution. The material from the semi-dried area where the pock lesions are evident is collected and dried over calcium chloride or phosphorous pentoxide under vacuum. Dry scabs are powdered, sieved, ampouled in suitable quantities and sealed.

4. Standard :—

(a) **Description.**—Light cream coloured powder.

(b) **Identification.**—This product when applied to scarified area of the skin of the sheep or goats produces characteristic local lesions of pox and should afford protection to sheep and goat against Sheep and Goat Pox.

(c) **Safety Test.**—Two rabbits each weighing not less than 1 kg. are injected subcutaneously each with 1 ml. of a 1:100 dilution of the vaccine in normal saline solution. These animals are observed for fourteen days. The animals should remain normal.

(d) **Safety test.**—Four yearling sheep are inoculated with suspension of the vaccine in 50 per cent glycerine saline on a scarified area on the abdomen.

Fourteen days later, these and two more susceptible sheep are inoculated by the same method with stock virase and observed for a period of fourteen days. The control animals should develop typical lesions of pox and the vaccinated animals should remain normal.

5. **Labelling.**—Should comply with the requirement of 'Labelling' as laid down in the general monograph on 'Viral Vaccines'.

6. **Storage and Expiry date:**

The vaccine shall be expected to retain its potency for periods at temperatures as specified below :—

—15°C to —20°C	Twenty months
2°C to 4°C	Three months
Room Temp.	Fifteen days

POWL SPIROCHAETOSIS VACCINE (CRICK EMBRYO ORIGIN)

1. **Synonym:**—Tick Fever Vaccine.

2. **Definition.**—The vaccine consists of a merthiolated suspension of chorioallantoic membrane, internal viscera and blood of chick embryos infected with a vaccine strain of spirochaetes and freeze dried.

3. **Preparation.**—Eleven days old developing chick embryos are infected with 0.2 ml. of sterile fresh blood containing spirochaetes via the chorioallantoic membrane. The inoculated embryos are incubated at 37°C and candled daily and the dead ones are discarded. On the seventh day the living embryos are chilled in the refrigerator for two hours. The chilled embryos are harvested separately and necrotic lesions in liver noted. Representative samples of blood should be examined for teeming spirochaetes. The internal viscera, chorioallantoic membranes and the blood are collected. The material is pooled, weighed and held in deep freeze at —15 to —20°C for a period of one week. Thereafter the material is blended with equal quantity of Merthiolate (final concentration of merthiolate in the suspension should be 1:10,000) thoroughly for three times, each time the motor running at full speed and the vaccine is ampouled in 2 ml. quantities and freeze dried.

4. **Standard:**—

(a) **Description.**—Light brownish scales.

(b) **Identification.**—The vaccine affords protection when inoculated into the fowls against spirochaetosis.

(c) **Moisture content.**—The moisture content should not exceed 1.0 per cent.

(d) **Safety and potency test.**—Six healthy cockerels ten to twelve weeks old are used for this purpose. Each ampoule of vaccine is reconstituted in 10 ml. of cold distilled water and the six cockerels are injected intramuscularly each with 1 ml. of the reconstituted vaccine and the birds are observed for a period of ten days and the vaccinated birds should remain normal throughout the period of observation. The vaccinated birds are challenged with 0.2 ml. intramuscularly with virulent spirochaete blood along with two susceptible controls. Temperature and blood smear examination of the challenged birds and controls should be carried out daily for a period of ten days. The blood smears of vaccinated birds should remain negative for spirochaetes during the entire period of observation. The controls should react and show spirochaetes in the blood and i.e.

(e) **Sterility test.**—Complies with the tests for sterility described in the general monograph on "Bacterial vaccine".

5. **Labelling.**—Should comply with the requirement of "Labelling" as laid down in the general monograph on "Bacterial Vaccine".

6. **Storage:**—The vaccine when stored at —15 to —20°C may be expected to retain the potency for about one year and about two months if stored in refrigerator at 2° to 4°C.

SWINE FEVER VACCINE CRYSTAL VIOLET

1. **Synonym.**—Crystal Violet Swine fever vaccine, Hog Cholera vaccine.

2. **Definition.**—Swine fever vaccine, crystal violet is a suspension of blood of swine that have been infected with a suitable virulent entigenic strain of swine fever virus, inactivated with 0.25 per cent crystal violet ethylenc glycol at 37°C for fourteen days.

3. **Preparation.**—Susceptible healthy pigs of six to seven months of age belonging to a well established strain or breed are used. Body weight of these animals at this age may vary according to the breed but optimum weight is considered as between 75 to 100 kg. Animals used for production may be procured from well established farms and kept under quarantine for fourteen days. These are injected intramuscularly with a suitable dilution of the suspension of the virulent blood viruses. Bleeding of the clinically infected animals is carried out on the sixth day. The defibrinated blood from each animal is strained and stored separately in sterile glass containers. To the four parts of defibrinated blood, one part of 0.25 per cent Crystal violet—ethylene glycol is added and the suspension after thorough mixing, is stored at 37° (±0.5) for two weeks. The product is filled in 20 ml. volumes in sterile vials and labelled on the completion of tests.

4. Standard.—

(a) **Description.**—Very dark violet oily suspension.

(b) **Identification.**—This product affords protection against swine fever but not against African Swine Fever.

(c) **Safety test.**—Two young pigs weighing about 15 to 30 kg. are injected subcutaneously each with 40 ml. of the vaccine batch to be tested. In addition, one unvaccinated susceptible pig is placed in contact.

(d) **Sterility test.**—Should comply with the test for sterility described under the general monograph on 'Viral Vaccines'.

(e) **Abnormal toxicity test.**—Two guinea pigs are given 1 ml. of the vaccine intramuscularly.

Two guinea pigs are given 2 ml. of the Vaccine intraperitoneally.

Two mice are given 0.5 ml. of the vaccine subcutaneously.

(f) **Potency test.**—Four susceptible pigs weighing between 20-30 kg. are injected with 5 ml. of the vaccine subcutaneously. After twenty-one days these are challenged with 1 ml. of suitable dilution of the challenge virus subcutaneously. The dose must contain at least 1000 minimum infective doses. At least two control pigs should be used.

5. **Labelling.**—Should comply with the requirement of 'labelling' as laid down in the general monograph on 'Viral Vaccines'.

6. **Storage.**—The vaccine may be expected to retain its potency for twelve months if stored in refrigerator at 2°C to 4°C.

SWINE FEVER VACCINE LAPINISED (LIVING)

1. **Synonym.**—Lapinised swine fever vaccine, freeze dried lapinised swine fever vaccine.

2. **Definition.**—Swine fever lapinised consists of the suspension of a modified live swine fever virus prepared from splens of infected rabbits and is freeze dried.

3. **Preparation.**—Healthy adult rabbits weighing approximately 1000 gms. or over, free from coccidiosis snuffles etc. are injected intravenously with a suitable dose of a dilution of the modified rabbit adapted virus. Rabbits are sacrificed at the height of reaction and splens are collected with sterile precautions. The collection is later homogenised in a blender using ten per cent yolk phosphate buffer as a diluent. The suspension is ampouled in 0.5 ml. quantities and freeze dried.

4. Standard.—

(a) **Description.**—Light scales.

(b) **Identification.**—This product affords protection against swine fever.

(c) **Moisture content.**—The moisture content should not exceed 1.0 per cent.

(d) **Safety test.**—Six mice are injected each with 0.5 ml. of a 1:100 suspension of the vaccine. These are kept under observation for seven days. None should die.

(e) **Viability test.**—Two healthy rabbits are injected intramuscularly with 1 ml. of 1:100 suspension of the vaccine. These animals thermal reaction.

(f) **Sterility test.**—Should comply with the test for sterility described under general monograph on 'Viral Vaccines'.

(g) **Potency test.**—The vaccine batch under test should be tested on susceptible healthy pigs weighing between 20–30 kg. Two animals for each dilution may be used. The dilutions tested are 1:10, 1:25, 1:50 and 1:100. One millilitre of each of these dilutions is injected in subcutaneously. One healthy, susceptible, unvaccinated in contact animal should be kept along with the vaccinated animals.

Fourteen to twenty-one days later these animals along with two controls are injected subcutaneously with 1 ml. of the challenge virus containing at least 1000 minimum infective doses.

5. **Labelling.**—Should comply with the requirement of 'labelling' as laid down in the general monograph on 'Viral vaccines'.

6. **Storage.**—The vaccine may be expected to retain its potency for six months if stored at temperatures ranging between -10°C to -15°C and for seven months at 2°C to 4°C in the refrigerator.

PART II ANTISERA

PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO THE PRODUCTION OF ALL SERA FROM LIVING ANIMALS

1. **Definition.**—(1) This part of the Schedule applies to antibacterial sera, anti-viral sera and anti-toxic sera which are prepared by injecting bacteria or viruses or their products into buffalo-bulls or other suitable animals so as to produce active immunity which is manifested by the formation of antibody.

(ii) For the purpose of this part of the Schedule an antiserum means sterile liquid antiserum concentrated and unconcentrated, solutions of globulins or their derivatives or solid forms which can be reconstituted when necessary.

2. **Staff of Establishment.**—The establishment shall be under the direction and control of a competent expert in bacteriology and serology with adequate training in immunology and standardisation of biological products and knowledge of animal management. He shall be assisted by a staff adequate for carrying out the tests required during the course of preparation of the sera and standardisation of the finished products.

3. **Proper Name.**—The proper name of the antiserum shall be the recognised scientific name of the diseases or its causative organism or some generally recognised abbreviations thereof preceded by the prefix 'anti', and followed by the word 'serum' as for example, 'Anti-anthrax serum'. The proper name of any antitoxin may be formed from the word 'Anti-toxin' preceded by the name of the organism from which the toxin was prepared, and followed, if desired, by a term indicating the source or the strain of that organism provided where there is no special provision in the Schedule, the name as approved by the licensing authority may be adopted.

4. Records:—

(1) The permanent records which the licensee is required to keep shall include the following particulars:

(a) As to the culture—Evidence of the identity and specificity of the cultures.

(b) As to the procedure used in immunising the animals:—

(i) The method of preparing the cultures or antigen used for immunisation.

(ii) The dosage and methods employed in administering the culture or antigen.

(iii) The period in the course of immunisation at which blood is withdrawn for the preparation of the serum.

(c) Any test which may have been applied to the serum to determine its content of specific antibodies or its specific therapeutic potency and purity.

(2) If the licensee desired to treat the performance of any tests recorded under sub-paragraph (1)(c) of this paragraph as determining the date of completion of manufacture for the purpose of rule 109 he shall submit full particulars of the proposed test to the licensing authority and obtain his approval.

5. **Cultures.**—The cultures used in immunising the animals shall be at all times open to inspection, and specimens shall be furnished for examination at the request of the licensing authority.

6. **Quantity:**—

(a) Any antiserum shall be issued for veterinary use in the form of either,

(i) Actual serum, i.e., the liquid product of decantation of the coagulated blood or plasma without any addition, other than antiseptic or subtraction, or

(ii) A solution of the purified serum proteins containing the specific antibodies.

(b) At the time of issue, the liquid shall be clear or show at the most a slight opalescence or precipitate. Preparations of the natural serum shall not contain more than 10 per cent of solid matter. A solution of serum protein shall not contain more than 20 per cent of solid matter.

7. **Precautions to be observed in preparation.**—(i) Laboratories where sera are exposed to the air in the course of the process of preparation must be separated by a sufficient distance from stables and animal houses to avoid the risk of aerial contamination with bacteria from animal excreta, and must be rendered fly-proof to prevent such contamination by insects. Such laboratories must have impervious walls and floors and must be capable of being readily disinfected when necessary.

(ii) A special room with impervious walls must be provided for the collection of blood from the living animals.

(iii) An efficient system of manure removal must be used which will prevent its accumulation in the vicinity of any room where blood or serum is collected or handled.

(iv) An adequate number of sterilizers must be provided for the sterilization of all glassware or other apparatus with which the serum may come into contact in the course of its preparation.

(v) All processes to which the serum is subjected during and after the collection from the animals, must be designed to preserve its sterility, but in the case of artificially concentrated sera, it shall suffice that the process of concentration is conducted with scrupulous cleanliness and in such a manner as to avoid unnecessary dangerous contamination.

(vi) The laboratories in which the testing of the sera for potency, sterility and freedom from abnormal toxicity are carried out must be adequate for the purpose. An adequate supply of animals for use in such tests and suitable housing for such animals must be provided.

(vii) Provision must be made for complying with any special conditions which may be laid down in the Schedule relating to the production and issue of the particular serum, in respect of which the licence is granted.

8. **Unhealthy or Infected Animals.**—If an animal used in the production of sera is found to be suffering from an infection except one produced by living organisms against which it is being immunized, or shows signs of serious or persistent ill health not reasonably attributable to the process of immunisation, the licensee shall immediately report the matter to the licensing authority and shall, if the authority orders an inspection and the inspector so directs, cause such animals to be killed and a postmortem examination of it to be made, and take steps to prevent any serum obtained from the animal being sold or offered for sale until permission is given by the licensing authority. If the result of the postmortem is such as to bring under suspicion, the health of any of the other animals used for the production of sera, the licensing authority may prohibit the use of those animals for the production of sera or may take such other steps as may be necessary to prevent the issue of sera which may be dangerous to animal health.

Provided in the case of emergency, the person in charge of the establishment may order the destruction of an animal used in the production of sera and suspicious of infection, and shall in that case give notice forthwith to the licensing authority and shall permit an inspector to be present at the postmortem examination.

9. Conditions and Housing of animals.—(i) The animals used in the production of sera should be adequately housed under hygienic environments.

(ii) Only healthy animals free from disease should be used in the preparation of sera.

(iii) Every animal intended to be used as the source of serum must be subjected to a period of observation in quarantine for at least seven days before being admitted to the animal sheds in which the serum yielding animals are housed.

(iv) In case of horses and other equidae, every animal used as source of serum shall either be actively immunized against tetanus or shall be passively immunized against the disease by injection of tetanus antitoxin in such doses as to ensure the constant presence of that antitoxin in the blood during the whole period of the use of the animal as a source of serum.

ANTISERA AND THEIR GENERAL STANDARD

Antisera contain the immune substance that have a specific prophylactic or therapeutic action when injected into animals exposed to or suffering from a disease due to a specific micro-organism or its toxin. Antisera are classified into three groups:—

(i) Antitoxic sera (Antitoxine).

(ii) Antibacterial sera.

(iii) Antiviral sera.

Antisera are usually issued in an unconcentrated form for animal use but may be concentrated and also freeze dried. However, for the purpose of the Schedule the word 'antisera' is also used for the unconcentrated liquid sera only. A suitable bacteriostatic agent in a concentration sufficient to prevent the growth of micro-organisms is added to the liquid serum.

General Standard:

(1) **Description.**—Liquid native or unconcentrated antisera are yellow or yellowish brown in colour. They are initially transparent but may become turbid with age. They are almost odourless, except for the odour of any bacteriostatic agent that may have been added.

(2) **Identification.**—The test for identity is described in the individual monograph.

(3) **Acidity or Alkalinity.**—All native antisera have a PH of 7.0 to 8.5.

(4) **Abnormal Toxicity.**—All antisera shall comply with the following tests for freedom from abnormal toxicity:—

(a) Two healthy mice each weighing not less than 18 g. are injected subcutaneously each with 0.5 ml. of the sample and observed for five days. None of the mice should show any abnormal reaction or die.

(b) Two healthy guinea-pigs each weighing 300 g. to 450 g. are injected subcutaneously each with 5 ml. of the sample and observed for seven days. None of the guinea-pigs should show any abnormal reaction or die.

(5) **Sterility.**—All antisera shall comply with the tests for sterility described in rules 115 to 119.

(6) **Potency.**—The potency of each preparation, when the available methods permit, is determined by the appropriate biological assay, and it is described under the individual monograph.

(7) **Total Solids.**—Native antisera should not contain more than 10 per cent solid matter.

(8) **Labelling.**—Should comply with the provisions for 'Labelling' as laid down for 'Bacterial Vaccines'.

(9) **Storage.**—Liquid preparations of antisera shall be stored, protected from light at temperature between 2°C to 4°C shall not be frozen.

(10) **Date of Manufacture.**—The date of manufacture shall be unless otherwise specified in the individual monograph in this Part as defined in clause (b) of sub-rule (3) of rule 109.

(11) **Containers.**—All antisera are distributed in sterilised containers of a material which is inert towards the substance and which are sealed to exclude micro-organisms.

(12) **Expiry Date.**—The expiry date of potency of all sera shall be not more than twenty-four months after the date of manufacture.

ANTI-ANTHRAX SERUM

1. **Synonym.**—*Bacillus Anthracis Antiserum.*

2. **Definition.**—Anti-Anthrax Serum is the serum of animals, that confers a specific protection against *bacillus anthracis*.

3. **Preparation.**—The antiserum may be prepared in buffalo bulls after repeated injections of cultures of *B. anthracis* of a virulent strain.

4. **Standard.**—It complies with the requirements in the general provisions for antisera under Description, Acidity or Alkalinity, Abnormal Toxicity, Sterility, Solids, Labelling, Storage and Expiry date.

(i) **Identification.**—It protects animals against infection with *B. anthracis*.

ANTI-BLACKQUARTER SERUM

1. **Synonym.**—Blackleg Antiserum, *Clostridium Chauvoei*-Antiserum.

2. **Definition.**—Anti-Blackquarter Serum is the serum of suitable animals containing the substances that have a specific neutralising effect on *Colostridium Chauvoei*.

3. **Preparation.**—It is prepared by injecting subcutaneously or intramuscularly increasing doses of formalised cultures of *C. Chauvoei*, into buffalo bulls:

4. **Standards.**—It complies with the requirements described in the general provisions for antisera under Description, Acidity or Alkalinity, Abnormal toxicity, Sterility, Solids, Labelling, Storage and Expiry date.

Identification.—It protects susceptible animals against infection with virulent strains of *C. Chauvoei*.

ANTI-FOWL CHOLERA SERUM

1. **Synonym.**—*Pasteurella Septica* Antiserum (Avian).

2. **Definition.**—Fowl Cholera Antiserum is the serum of animals containing the substances that confer a specific protection to fowls against virulent strain of *Pasteurella Septica* (Avian).

3. **Preparation.**—Antiserum is prepared from buffalo bulls after they have been subjected to an injection of killed cultures of virulent strain of *Pasteurella Septica* (Avian) followed by injections of living cultures of the same organism.

4. **Standard.**—It complies with the requirements described in the general provision for antisera under description, Acidity or Alkalinity, Abnormal toxicity, Sterility, Solids, Labelling, Storage and Expiry date.

Identification.—It protects susceptible fowls against infection with *Pasteurella Septica* (Avian) and its homologous strains.

ANTI-HAEMORRHAGIC SEPTICAEMIA SERUM

1. **Synonym.**—*Pasteurella Septica* Antiserum.

2. **Definition.**—Anti-Haemorrhagic Septicaemia Serum is the serum of animals containing the substances that confer a specific protection to susceptible animals against virulent strains of *Pasteurella Septica*.

3. **Preparation.**—The antiserum is prepared from buffalo-bulls after they have been subjected to repeated injections of formalised cultures of standard strain

Pasteurella Septica with adjuvants, followed by suitable doses of virulent culture of the organism.

4. **Standard.**—It complies with the requirements described in the general provisions for antiserum under description, Acidity or Alkalinity, Abnormal toxicity, Sterility, Solids, Labelling, Storage and Expiry Date.

Identification.—It protects susceptible animals against infection with homologous strains of *Pasteurella Septica*.

ANTI-RINDERPEST SERUM

1. **Synonym.**—Cattle Plague Antiserum.

2. **Definition.**—Anti-Rinderpest Serum is the serum of buffalo bulls containing the substances that confer a specific immunity to susceptible animals against virulent strains of the virus of rinderpest.

3. **Preparation.**—The antiserum is prepared from buffaloes who have reacted to a dose of virulent rinderpest virus, which is injected simultaneously with a predetermined quantity of anti-rinderpest serum so as to control the severity of the reaction (serum-simultaneous-method).

4. **Standard.**—It complies with the requirements described in the general provisions for antisera under description, Acidity or Alkalinity, Abnormal toxicity, Solids, Labelling, Storage and Expiry Date.

(i) **Identification.**—It protects susceptible animals against rinderpest.

(ii) **Potency.**—Five Buffalo-calves of about one year of age in good condition are used for the test. Three are injected subcutaneously with the anti-rinderpest serum under test at the rate of 10 ml. per 46 Kg. body weight, subject to a minimum of 20 ml. per animal. These together with the two remaining, are simultaneously injected subcutaneously at a different site with 1 ml. of a 1:100 dilution of spleen suspension of virulent bull-virus.

The animals should be observed for fourteen days during which time the serum treated animals should exhibit no symptoms of rinderpest other than rise in temperature and slight intestinal disturbances, while the controls develop more severe symptoms or die.

SALMONELLA PULLORUM ANTI-SERUM

1. **Synonym.**—Salmonella Pullorum Anti-Serum.

2. **Definition.**—*Salmonella Pullorum* anti-serum is the sera from fowls and contains antibodies against *Salmonella Pullorum*. It is used for standardizing batches of *Salmonella pullorum* antigens and also used as a control along with the sera suspected for pullorum disease.

3. **Preparation.**—The serum is prepared after intravenous inoculation with smooth culture suspension of *Salmonella Pullorum* in healthy birds.

4. **Standards.**—It complies with the requirements in the general provision for antisera under description, Acidity, Alkalinity, Sterility, Solids, Labelling, Storage and Expiry date.

5. **Identification.**—It should give positive agglutination with *Salmonella pullorum* antigen.

STANDARD ANTI-BRUCELLA ABORTUS SERUM

1. **Synonym.**—National counterpart of Standard Anti-Brucella Abortus Serum.

2. **Definition.**—Standard Anti-Brucella Abortus Serum is the serum which contains 1000 International Units (I.U.) per ml. and is used for standardizing batches of brucella antigens and is also used as a control along with the sera suspected for brucellosis.

3. **Preparation.**—The serum is prepared after intravenous inoculation of suspension of smooth culture of *B. abortus* (strain 99) in rabbits or cattle and subsequently diluting it suitably with brucella-free healthy serum such that when tested with standardized Brucella abortus tube test antigen; it gives 50 per cent agglutination at 1:500 final serum dilution.

4. **Standard.**—It complies with the requirements in the general provision for anti-sera under description, Acidity, Alkalinity, Sterility, Solids, Labelling, Storage and Expiry date.

Identification.—It should give agglutination with brucella antigen.

PART III—DIAGNOSTIC ANTIGENS

Provisions Applicable to the Manufacture and Standardisation of diagnostic Agents (Bacterial Origin)

1. **Definition.**—This part of the Schedule applies to reagents of bacterial origin employed for various tests.

2. **Staff of Establishment.**—A competent expert in bacteriology with sufficient experience in the manufacture and standardisation of veterinary biological products shall be in charge of the establishment responsible for the production of various diagnostic agents of bacterial origin and he may be assisted by a staff adequate for carrying out the tests required during the preparation and standardisation of various diagnostic agents.

3. **Proper Name.**—The proper name of any diagnostic agent is the name of micro-organism from which it is made, followed by the word 'antigen' unless the Schedule otherwise provides, or, it may be derived from the name of the organism responsible for the causation of the disease or if there is no special provision in the Schedule, the name approved by the licensing authority. In the case of the undermentioned preparations the proper name of the diagnostic agent may be as follows:—

1. Abortus Bang Ring (A.B.R.) Antigen.
2. Brucella Abortus Coloured Antigen.
3. Brucella Abortus Plain Antigen.
4. Johnin.
5. Mallein.
6. Salmonella Abortus Equi 'H' Antigen.
7. Salmonella Pullorum Coloured Antigen.
8. Salmonella Pullorum Plain Antigen.
9. Tuberculin.

4. **Records.**—Cultures used in the preparation of diagnostic agents of bacterial origin must, before being manipulated into an agent be thoroughly tested for identity by the generally accepted tests applicable to the particular micro-organism. The permanent record which the licensee is required to keep shall amongst others include a record of the origin, properties and characteristics of the cultures.

5. **Preparation.**—Diagnostic agents of bacterial origin are prepared from selected cultures after their careful examination for the identity, specificity, purity and antigenicity. They may be prepared in the following manner.

(a) **Formolised antigens.**—The selected pure culture strain is grown in a suitable medium at an optimum temperature for an appropriate period. The pure growth is then exposed to the action of a solution of Formaldehyde I.P. in a suitable concentration and at an appropriate temperature for a suitable period.

(b) In some cases, the diagnostic agents are prepared by growing the organisms on suitable media and then deriving specific protein constituents of the bacteria by various methods.

6. General Standard:

(a) **Description.**—Diagnostic agents may be clear, opalescent or coloured liquids.

(b) **Identification.**—Some exhibit specific agglutination when mixed with the serum of the animals infected with homologous organisms and others when injected into the animal body in appropriate doses cause specific reactions like hypersensitiveness, local and general reaction, if the animal is infected with the homologous organisms.

(c) **Sterility Test.**—All antigens shall be tested for sterility in accordance with rules 115 to 119.

(d) **Standardisation.**—It is carried out either by determining the definite cell concentration in the product or by observing the general and local reactions in healthy and artificially infected animals with various standard dilutions of the product.

7. **Labelling.**—As under general provision for the bacterial vaccines with the addition that it is meant for diagnostic purposes only.

8. **Storage.**—All antigens are stored, protected from light at a temperature between 2°C to 4°C.

9. **Date of Manufacture.**—The date of manufacture shall be unless otherwise specified in the individual monograph in this part as defined in clause (b) of sub-rule (3) of rule 109.

ABORTUS BANG RING (ABR) ANTIGEN

1. **Synonym.**—Milk Ring Test Antigen.

2. **Definition.**—The antigen is a suspension of pure growth culture of standard strain of *Brucella abortus* strain 99 strained supravivally with 2, 3, 5 triphenyl tetrazolium chloride suspended in 0.85 per cent saline containing 1 per cent glycerol and 1 per cent phenol.

3. **Preparation.**—Smooth strain of *Brucella abortus* strain 99 is grown on potato infusion agar for 48 to 72 hours in Roux flasks, at 37°C. Condensation fluid if any is pipetted off before washing. Each flask is washed with about 20 ml. of normal saline. The pooled washing is filtered through a gauze and the filtrate is collected in a measuring cylinder. To every 500 ml. of the filtrate 1 g. of 2, 3, 5,—triphenyl tetrazolium chloride is added immediately. The container is shaken for thirty minutes till the tetrazolium salt is dissolved. The product is taken out and kept at 37°C for two hours. After incubation the product is heated at 65°C in a water bath for thirty minutes. It is cooled and centrifuged at 3000 r.p.m. for one hour. The supernatant is pipetted off and the sediment is suspended in normal saline containing 1 per cent glycerol and 1 per cent phenol and filtered through sterile cotton wool. This forms a concentrated antigen.

STANDARDIZATION OF THE STRAINED ANTIGEN

An aliquot portion of the microbial suspension stained with phenyltetrazolium is taken, representing the initial undiluted suspension. 1 ml. per tube of this initial undiluted stained suspension is added to six test-tubes, followed by increasing quantities of the glycerolphenol diluent as follows:—

Tube	Undiluted stained suspension	Diluent
1	1	0.6
2	1	0.8
3	1	1.0
4	1	1.2
5	1	1.4
6	1	1.6

The contents of each tube are then diluted tenfold with the same diluent and serve as antigen for a tube agglutination test with the Standard Serum (or its national counterpart). In this way, six sero-reactions will be carried out. During this procedure, the concentrated strained microbial suspension should be kept in the refrigerator at 4°C.

The agglutination reaction are read after forty-eight hours' reacts at the agglutination titre of the Standard Serum, previously determined with the usual unstained antigen in the tube test, corresponds to the correct dilution of the standard antigen.

The next step, therefore, is to dilute the concentrated stained suspension to the same extent as the tube whose tenfold dilution has given the correct agglutination titre, i.e., the concentration of antigen in the tube before the tenfold dilution had been made.

4. **Standard :—**

(a) **Description.**—It is a red colour liquid containing dead bacteria in suspension.

(b) **Identification.**—It shows formation of a specific cherry red coloured ring in the cream layer when mixed with pooled samples of milk taken from animals suffering from brucellosis.

(c) **Sterility test.**—Should comply with the tests for sterility described in the general monograph on 'Diagnostic Antigen'. The tests shall, however, be done before colouring.

3. **Labelling and Storage.**—Should comply with the requirements of 'Labelling' and 'Storage' as laid down in the general monograph on 'Diagnostic Antigen'.

6. **Expiry Date.**—The date of expiry of potency shall be not more than nine months from the date of manufacture when stored at 2°C to 4°C.

BRUCELLA ABORTUS COLOURED ANTIGEN

1. **Synonym.**—Brucella abortus Cotton Strain 99 coloured Antigen.

2. **Definition.**—Brucella Abortus Coloured Antigen is a suspension of pure smooth cultures of Brucella abortus strain 99 in phenolised glycerine saline, the bacteria being coloured by the addition of crystal violet and brilliant green. This antigen is used for plate test for serological diagnosis of brucella infection.

3. **Preparation.**—Seventy-two hours old growth of Brucella Abortus strain ninety-nine in smooth form on potato infusion agar dium in Roux flasks is washed with phenolised glycerine-saline (containing 12 per cent sodium chloride, 20 per cent glycerine and 0.5 per cent phenol). The washed growth is filtered through a pad of absorbent cotton wool and the suspension is coloured by the addition of 1 ml. each of 1 per cent aqueous solution of crystal violet and brilliant green for every 250 ml. of the suspension. The product is heated for sixty minutes in a water bath at 60°C before it is standardised.

4. **Standards:**—

(a) **Description.**—It is a greenish violet liquid containing dead bacteria in suspension.

(b) **Identification.**—It gives specific agglutination when mixed with the serum of the animal infected with brucella organism.

(c) **Sterility Test.**—Should comply with the tests for sterility described in the general monograph on 'Diagnostic Antigens'.

(d) **Standardisation.**—0.5 ml. of the antigen is mixed with 4.5 ml. of normal saline solution in Hopkins graduated tube. The mixture is centrifuged at 3000 r. p. m. for sixty minutes and the percentage of bacterial cells present in the original antigen is assessed by noting the height of the cell deposit. The antigen is then standardised so as to contain 10 per cent cell deposit.

5. **Labelling and Storage.**—Should comply with the requirements of 'Labelling' and 'Storage' as laid down in the general monograph on "Diagnostic Antigens".

6. **Expiry Date.**—The date of expiry of potency shall be not more than nine months from the date of manufacture when stored at 2°C to 4°C.

BRUCELLA ABORTUS PLAIN ANTIGEN

1. **Synonym.**—Brucella Abortus Strain 99 Plain Antigen.

2. **Definition.**—Brucella Abortus Plain Antigen is a suspension of a pure smooth culture of Brucella abortus strain 99 in phenol-saline.

3. **Preparation.**—Seventy-two hours old growth of Br. Abortus strain 99 in smooth form on potato infusion agar medium in Roux flasks is washed with normal saline solution. The washed growth is filtered through a pad of absorbent cotton wool and the suspension is heated at 60°C for sixty minutes in a water bath to kill the organisms. It is then preserved by the addition of phenol in a final concentration 0.5 per cent.

4. **Standard:**—

(a) **Description.**—An opalescent liquid containing dead bacteria in suspension.

(b) **Identification.**—It gives specific agglutination when mixed with the serum of animals infected with brucella organism.

(c) **Sterility Test.**—Should comply with the tests for sterility described in the general monograph on 'Diagnostic Antigen'.

(d) **Standardisation.**—Mix the concentrated antigen well and dilute 1 ml. with 0.5 per cent phenol saline until it corresponds to about tube four of Brown's opacity tubes. Further dilutions of the antigen adjusted to opacity tube No. 4 are made. The particular dilution that gives 50 per cent agglutination with anti-brucella abortus serum (containing 1000 International Units) at 1:500 final serum dilution, is assessed as the diluting factor for the concentrated antigen. The bulk of the concentrated antigen is accordingly diluted for issue as standards antigen.

5. Labelling and Storage.—Should comply with the requirements of 'Labelling and Storage' as laid down in the general monograph on 'Diagnostic Antigen'.

6. Expiry Date.—The date of expiry of potency shall be not more than nine months from the date of manufacture when stored at 2°C to 4°C.

JOHNIN

1. Definition.—Johnin is a preparation of a fluid medium in which *Mycobacterium paratuberculosis* has been grown in artificial culture and which has been freed by filtration from the bacilli.

2. Preparation.—Young culture of selected strain of *Mycoparateruberculosis* of bovine origin is grown on synthetic medium and incubated at 37°C for ten to twelve weeks. Flasks showing luxuriant and pure growth are steamed for three hours and thereafter kept at room temperature overnight. The contents are filtered through fine meshed sieve. The filtrate is concentrated over a steam bath to one-tenth of its original volume and kept in cold storage for fourteen days before being filtered through Seitz filter. The product is dispensed in ampoules and hermetically sealed.

3. Standards :—

(a) **Description.**—A yellowish brown to brownish liquid.

(b) **Identification.**—It produces hot, painful and oedemateous swelling at the site of inoculation in animals infected with *Myco-parateruberculosis* organism.

(c) **Sterility Test.**—Should comply with the test for sterility described in the general monograph on 'Diagnostic Antigens'.

(d) **Potency Test.**—Two animals, previously infected with *Myco-parateruberculosis* and two healthy animals are each injected intradermally in the neck region with 0.1 ml. of the product. Forty-eight hours later, the injection is repeated at the same site. The product should produce a typical reaction in the infected animals in the form of a hot, painful and cedemetous swelling at the site of inoculation persisting for at least forty-eight hours after the second injection. Control animals should not show such reaction.

4. Labelling and Storage.—Should comply with the requirements of 'Labelling and Storage' as laid down in the general monograph on 'Diagnostic Antigens'.

5. Expiry Date.—The date of expiry of potency shall be not more than two years from the date of manufacture when stored at 2°C to 4°C.

MALLEINS

1. Definition.—(i) Malleins are preparations of fluid media in which the *Actinobacillus mellei* has been grown in artificial culture and which have been freed by filtration from the bacilli.

(ii) For the purposes of this Schedule malleins are classified into (a) Mallein-subcutaneous and (b) Mallein intradermo-palpebral (I.D.P.).

2. Preparation.—

(a) **Mallein Subcutaneous.**—Three to four weeks old pure growth of standard strain of *A. mellei* grown on synthetic medium is steamed for one hour in a Koch's steam sterilizer. One part of 5 per cent phenol solution is added to every nine part of the dead culture which is then filtered through Seitz filter.

(b) **Mallein Concentrated.**—The procedure is the same as for Mallein Subcutaneous except that the filtrate is evaporated in porcelain dish over steam to half the original volume before addition of phenol. Five per cent phenol solution is added in sufficient quantity to the concentrated product, to give a final concentration of 0.5 per cent.

3. Standards.—

(a) **Description.**—A yellowish to brown viscous liquid.

(b) **Identification.**—It produces hot tense, painful swelling when injected into the animals infected with *A. mallei* organisms.

(c) **Sterility test.**—Should comply with the tests for sterility described in the general monograph on 'Diagnostic Antigens'.

(d) Potency Test:—

(i) **Mallein subcutaneous.**—Two ponies, previously sensitised with *A. mallei* and controls, are injected each with 1 ml. of the product subcutaneously in the neck region. The animals are observed for local reaction and rise in temperature. Local reaction is manifested by a hot, tense, painful swelling becoming prominent within twenty-four hours. The rise in temperature is observed by recording the body temperature at the time of inoculation and subsequently at short intervals. A rise in temperature of 1°C or more above normal is indicative of infection.

(ii) **Mallein Intra-denmo-Palpebral (I.D.P.).**—Two ponies previously sensitized with *A. mallei* and two healthy ponies are injected intradermally with 0.2 ml. of the product near the rim of the lower eye lid of one eye. Typical reactions such as painful swelling of the palpebral tissue with mucopurulent discharge from the eye is indicative of infection. The two healthy ponies should not show such reactions.

Similar test in other eye is performed with a previously determined patient mallein using as a standard. When the local reactions produced by intradermo palpebral infections of the two preparations are comparable the batch is passed for issue.

4. **Labelling and Storage.**—Should comply with the requirements of 'Labelling' and 'Storage' as laid down in the general monograph on 'Diagnostic Antigen'.

5. **Expiry Date.**—The date of expiry of potency shall be not more than two years from the date of manufacture when stored at 2°C to 4°C.

SALMONELLA ABORTUS EQUI 'H' ANTIGEN

1. **Synonym.**—Equine Abortion Diagnostic Antigen.

2. **Definition.**—*Salmonella Abortus Equi* Antigen is a suspension of a pure smooth culture of actively motile *Salmonella Abortus equi* in formal saline.

3. **Preparation.**—Standard strain of *S. abortus equi* is grown on nutrient agar in Roux flasks at 37°C for twenty-four hours. The pure growth in Roux flasks is washed with normal saline and diluted to contain approximately 800 million organisms per ml. Solution of Formaldehyde I.P. is added to give a final concentration of 0.5 per cent and the formalised product is incubated at 37°C for twenty-four hours. The final product is dispensed in suitable containers.

4. Standards:—

(a) **Description.**—A slightly opalescent liquid containing dead bacteria in suspension.

(b) **Identification.**—It gives specific agglutination when mixed with the serum of the animals infected with *S. abortus equi* organisms.

(c) **Sterility Test.**—Should comply with general monograph on 'Diagnostic Antigens'.

5. **Labelling and Storage.**—Should comply with the requirements of 'Labelling' and 'Storage' as laid down in the general monograph on 'Diagnostic Antigens'.

6. **Expiry Date.**—The date of expiry of potency shall be not more than nine months from the date of manufacture when stored at 2°C to 4°C.

SALMONELLA PULLORUM COLOURED ANTIGEN

1. **Synonym.**—Bacillary White Diarrhoea (B.W.D.) Antigen.

2. **Definition.**—The antigen is a suspension in a solution containing 1 per cent Formaline, 1 per cent KH_2PO_4 and 0.85 per cent Sodium Chloride of pure smooth culture of a standard strain of *Salmonella Pullorum*.

3. **Preparation.**—Standard strain of *S. Pullorum* is grown on sulphur agar medium in Roux flasks for five days at 37°C. The pure growth is washed with 1.0 per cent Formol Saline.

Standardisation

The antigenic cell suspension is then centrifuged (preferably in cold centrifuge) for half an hour at 400 rotations per minute and the packed cell volume determined. The packed cell is then re-suspended in a solution containing 1 per cent formalin, 1 per cent KH_2PO_4 and 0.85 per cent sodium chloride. 1 ml. of packed cell is suspended in 10 ml. of the resuspendiary solution, mixed thoroughly and is passed through a cotton wool pad. The turbidity of the antigenic suspension is usually between 100 to 125 times Mac Farland scale standard 1, and is optimum 3 c.c. of a 1 per cent aqueous solution of crystal violet are added to 100 ml. of the antigenic suspension. After making the dye the antigen is allowed to stand forty-eight hours before use. The average yield per Roux-flask of culture medium is about 50 ml. The antigen should be bottled in 10 ml. or 20 ml. quantity in amber-colored bottles and corked with rubber caps and paraffin sealed and preserved until required for use within the expiry period. This antigen reacts instantly with the blood of all carrier birds and remains permanently negative with that of non-infected birds.

This antigen gives good reactions with positive sera whose titre is even as low as 1:20.

4. Standard :—

(a) **Description.**—Violet coloured liquid containing dead bacteria in suspension

(b) **Identification.**—It gives specific agglutination when mixed with the serum of birds infected with *S. Pullorum* infection. It is used for carrying out plate agglutination test for serological diagnosis for *S. Pullorum* infection in birds.

(c) **Sterility Test.**—Should comply with the tests for sterility described in the general monograph on 'Diagnostic Antigen'. The tests shall be done before addition of 'Crystal Violet'.

5. **Labelling and Storage.**—Should comply with the requirements of 'Labelling' and 'Storage' as laid down in the general monograph on 'Diagnostic Antigens'.

6. **Expiry Date.**—A six month expiration date for this antigen is recommended. However, it is advisable to use fresh ones as far as possible. This antigen should be preserved at 4° to 6° in a dark place in the refrigerator and should not be exposed to hot weather condition for longer than necessary before use in the field.

SALMONELLA PULLORUM PLAIN ANTIGEN

1. **Synonym.**—Bacillary White Diarrhoeas (B.W.D.) Plain Antigen.

2. **Definition.**—The antigen is a suspension of pure smooth culture of *Salmonella Pullorum* in phenol-saline.

3. **Preparation.**—Forty-eight hours old pure culture of smooth strain of *S. Pullorum* is washed with 0.5 per cent phenol saline and the pooled suspension is adjusted to contain approximately 800 million organisms per ml. by the addition of more carbol saline. The suspension is kept at room temperature for twenty-four hours, and dispensed in suitable containers.

4. Standard.—

(a) **Description.**—An opalescent liquid containing dead bacteria in suspension.

(b) **Identification.**—It gives specific agglutination when mixed with the serum of birds infected with *S. pullorum*.

(c) **Sterility Test.**—Should comply with the test for sterility described in the general monograph on 'Diagnostic Antigens'.

5. **Labelling and Storage.**—Should comply with the requirements of 'Labelling' and 'Storage' as laid down in the general monograph on 'Diagnostic Antigens'.

6. **Expiry Date.**—The date of expiry of potency shall be not more than nine months from the date of manufacture when stored at 2°C to 4°C.

TUBERCULIN

1. Definition.—

(i) *Tuberculines* are preparations of fluid media on which *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* has been grown in artificial culture and which has been freed by filtration from the bacilli.

(ii) For the purposes of the Schedule tuberculinas are classified in (a) Tuberculine-subcutaneous (b) Heat concentrated synthetic Medium (H.C.S.M.) Tuberculine (c) Avian tuberculine.

2. Preparation.—

(a) *Tuberculine subcutaneous*.—Flasks containing Henley and Dorset synthetic medium are inoculated with standards human strains of *Myco. tuberculosis* previously grown on glycerol-beef broth medium for ten day. After ten to twelve weeks of incubation at 37°C flasks containing pure growth are steamed for three hours. The contents are filtered through fine meshed sieve and the volume is made up to its original with phenolised distilled water such that the final concentration of phenol is 0.5 per cent. It is then filtered through Seltz filter.

(b) *Heat Concentrated Synthetic Medium (H.C.S.M.) Tuberculine*.—To the strained liquid obtained after sieving as in the method of preparation of Tuberculine subcutaneous, glycerol is added in the proportion of 122 ml. per litre of the original volume of medium used. The mixture is evaporated to one-fifth of the original volume on a steam bath. An equal volume of 1 per cent phenol in distilled water is added after the mixture is cooled. The product is stored at 47°C for fourteen days before it is filtered through Seltz filter. It is then dispensed in ampoules.

(c) *Avian Tuberculine Concentrated*.—The procedure is the same as for Tuberculine Concentrated (H.C.S.M.) except that standard strain of *Myco-tuberculosis* (avium) is used in its preparation.

3. Standard.—

(a) *Description*.—A yellowish brown viscous liquid.

(b) *Identification*.—When injected intradermally into the animal infected with tuberculosis, diffused swelling occurs depending upon the allergic status of the animal, the magnitude of dose and specificity of the product. In non-infected animals this reaction is not observed.

(c) *Sterility Test*.—Should comply with the test for sterility described in the general monograph on 'Diagnostic Antigens'.

(d) *Potency Test*.—(i) *Tuberculine subcutaneous*.—Six large white guinea-pigs each weighing not less than 300–450 g. are individually inoculated intramuscularly with 0.5 mg. (moist growth from solid slants) of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* three weeks prior to test of each batch of tuberculine. The following dilutions of (a) test tuberculine and (b) standard tuberculine are used:—

1 in 200, 1 in 400, 1 in 800, 1 in 1600.

The six sensitized guinea-pigs are depilated on one flank and after about twenty-four hours each animal is inoculated intradermally with 0.2 ml. of each dilution of the two tuberculines in two rows. The reactions are read after twenty-four and forty-eight hours. When the local reactions produced by the graded inter-dermal injections of the two preparations are comparable the brew is passed for issue.

(ii) *Heat Concentrated Synthetic Medium (H.C.S.M.) Tuberculine*.—Six adult white guinea-pigs each weighing not less than 300–450 g. and sensitized three weeks previously with 0.5 mg. (moist growth from solid slants) of *Myco-Tuberculosis*, bovine type, injected intramuscularly are used for test of each batch. The following dilutions of (a) test tuberculine and (b) standard tuberculine are used:—

1 in 500, 1 in 1000, 1 in 2000 and 1 in 4000.

The six sensitized guinea-pigs are depilated on one flank and after twenty-four hours each animal is inoculated intradermally with 0.2 ml. of each dilution of the two tuberculines in two rows. The reactions are read after twenty-four and forty-eight hours. When the local reaction produced by the graded intradermic injections of the two preparations are comparable, the test tuberculine is passed for issue. The tuberculine is dispensed in ampoules.

(iii) *Avian Tuberculine*.—Six adult fowls, with well developed wattles, sensitized at least three weeks previously by intramuscular injections with 10 mg. moist weight (from solid slants) of twenty-one days old culture of *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis* (Avian Type) are used for potency test of each batch. In each fowl, one wattle is inoculated with 0.2 ml. of undiluted test tuberculine and the other wattle with a similar quantity of undiluted standard tuberculine. The reactions in each fowl are read after twenty-four hours and forty-eight hours and if comparable the product is passed for issue.

4. **Labelling and Storage**.—Should comply with the requirements of 'Labelling' and 'Storage' as laid down in the general monograph on 'Diagnostic Antigens'.

5. **Expiry Date**.—The date of expiry of potency shall be not more than two years from the date of manufacture when stored at 2°C to 4°C.

PART IV—GENERAL

1. For the purposes of this Schedule any test or method of testing described in the British Veterinary Codex shall be deemed to be a method approved by the Licensing Authority.

2. The Licensing Authority shall publish in the Official Gazette from time to time particulars of any test or method of testing approved by him."

19. In Schedule K of the said Rules, items 3 and 4 and the extracts relating thereto shall be omitted.

[No. F. 1-6/62-D.]

S. P. JINDAL, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

New Delhi, the 26th June 1968

S.O. 2363.—Whereas by a Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals S.O. No. 1664 dated 3rd May, 1968, under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the Right of User in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipelines.

And whereas the competent authority has, under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And whereas, the Central Government has, after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification.

Now, whereas, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipelines and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of that section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

State : Gujarat

Dist. : Ka'ra

Taluka : Nadiad

Village	S.No.	Hector	Arc.	P. Arc.
Vadtal	447/2	0	1	18

[No. 31 (41)/64-ONG-Prod./IOC.]

S.O. 2364.—Whereas by a Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals S.O. No. 1559 dated 25th April, 1968, under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the Right of User in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipelines.

And whereas the competent authority has, under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And whereas, the Central Government has, after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification.

Now, whereas, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipelines and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of that section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in the Central Government vest on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

State : Gujarat

Dist : Surat

Taluka : Olpad

Village	S. No.	Hector	Arc.	P. Arc.
Mulad	44	0	6	81

[No. 31(38)/63-ONG/IOC (Vol. 7).]

New Delhi, the 29th June 1966

S.O. 2365.—Whereas by a Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals S.O. No. 1557 dated 25th April, 1968 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the Right of User in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipelines.

And whereas the competent authority has, under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government.

And whereas, the Central Government has, after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification.

Now, whereas, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipelines and in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (4) of that section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission free from all encumbrances.

Laying Pipeline from G.G.S. I to O. T. Sabarmati.

State : Gujarat

District : Ahmedabad

Tahsil : Dascroi.

Village	S. No.	Hector	Are.	P. Arc.
Jagatpar	Old Waste Land (Gamthan)	0	6	31
"	79	0	14	48
"	73	0	2	59
"	81	0	20	79
"	82	0	7	08
"	83/2	0	8	54
"	85	0	17	09
Chenpur	149	0	10	77
"	147/2	..	17	45
"	146	..	17	08
"	146 P. Road	..	1	11
"	140/1	..	8	54
"	140/2/2	..	8	54
"	139	..	5	57
"	114/1	..	23	03
"	116 P.V. Road	..	0	67
"	116	..	12	26
"	128/1	..	4	05
"	128/2	..	3	72
"	128/3	..	3	73
"	127	..	15	97
"	126	..	4	83
"	78	..	12	63
"	125	..	0	44
"	72	..	1	11
"	71/3	..	7	43
"	74	..	5	57
"	66/1	..	1	30
"	67/1	..	06	31
"	67/2	..	7	08
"	67/3	..	5	89
"	65/4	..	7	42
"	56	..	1	84
"	55/2	..	0	36
"	53	..	3	34
"	57	..	1	42
"	53	..	13	37
"	52	..	7	79
"	51	..	10	77

[No. 29(5)/68-LOC(1).]

S.O. 2366.—Whereas by a notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals S.O. No. 1558 dated the 25th April, 1968, under sub-section (I) of Section 3 of the Petroleum pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the Right of User in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipelines.

And whereas the competent authority has, under sub-section (I) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government.

And whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification.

Now, whereas in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (i) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right, of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipelines and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of that section, the Central Government directs that the right of user

in the said lands shall instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission free from all encumbrances.

Laying Pipeline from G. G. S. I to O. T. Sabarmati.

SCHEDULE

State : Gujarat

District : Ahmedabad

Taluka : City

Village	S. No.	Hector	Are	P. Are.
Ranip	167	0	1	12
"	168	0	3	81
"	169	0	6	23
"	174/1	0	0	23
"	174/2	0	5	57
"	190/1	0	5	57
"	190/2	0	4	45
"	189	0	0	83
"	194	0	9	29
"	195	0	10	40
"	196	0	11	88
"	121	0	8	91
"	211/2	0	12	45
"	211/1	0	2	25
"	213	0	8	00
"	222	0	3	71
"	215	0	14	67
"	216	0	2	02
"	306	0	1	48
"	305/1	0	12	26
"	305/2			
"	303	0	14	67
"	302	0	5	57
"	301	0	8	54
"	299	0	0	93
"	297	0	1	91
"	292	0	22	25
"	375	0	9	11

[No. 29(5)/68-IOC(II).]

P. P. GUPTA, Under Secy.

CENTRAL EXCISE COLLECTORATE, BARODA

CENTRAL EXCISES

Baroda, the 23rd May 1968

S.O. 2367.—In exercise of the powers conferred upon me by Rule 5 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, I hereby authorise officers not below the Rank of Assistant Collector of Central Excise, to exercise within their jurisdiction, the powers of the Collector under Sub-rule (4) of Rule 173G of the Central Excise Rules, 1944 to permit the assessee (working under self removal procedure), on an application being made to him by such assessee, to maintain such satisfactory private account from which all the information as is required to be maintained in daily stock account in form R.G.1 (for assessee working under self removal procedure) can be obtained, in place of daily stock account in form R.G. 1 prescribed for such assessee.

[No. 9/68.]

S.O. 2368.—In exercise of the powers conferred on me by Rule 173E of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, I hereby empower officers not below the rank of Assistant Collector of Central Excise, to fix the normal quantum of production as laid down in this Rule, in respect of each assessee within his jurisdiction.

[No. 10/68.]

A. R. SHANMUGAM,
Collector.

CENTRAL EXCISE COLLECTORATE, ALLAHABAD

Allahabad, the 17th June 1968

S. O. 2369.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 5 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, I authorise Assistant Collectors of Central Excise of this Collectorate to exercise within their respective jurisdiction the powers of the Collector under rules mentioned in column (2) of the Table below to the extent and subject to the conditions/Limitations specified in the corresponding entry against each in column (3) of the said Table :

TABLE

Sl. No.	Rule of the Rules,	No. C. E. 1944.	Extent of Delegation and conditions/Limitations, if any
1	2		3
1	52-A		To prescribe a gate pass or a like document for purposes of rule 52-A of C. E. Rules, 1944 in a form other than the form of statutory gate pass (already prescribed under the said rule) which should contain all information available in the statutory gate pass.
2	53 and 173G		To allow manufacturers working under Chapter VII-A of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, to maintain in lieu of the daily stock Account in Form R. G. I. prescribed in this Collectorate Trade Notice No. 54/68 (General No. 10/68), their own private account from which all information required in the said R. G. I. can be readily available.

[No. 3-C.E./68.]

M. N. MATHUR, Collector.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS & CENTRAL EXCISE, SHILLONG

CENTRAL EXCISE

Shillong, the 24th June 1968

S.O. 2370.—In exercise of the powers conferred under the Second Proviso to Rules 15 and 16 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, I hereby notify that no declaration will be necessary under the said Rules in respect of unmanufactured tobacco mentioned in Column 2 of the sub-joined Schedule grown in areas not exceeding the limit specified in Column 4 of the said Schedule and cured in quantities not exceeding the limit mentioned in Column 5 of the same Schedule respectively in the whole of the Revenue Jurisdictions set out in Column 3 thereof.

2. This cancels the earlier notification No. 1/CE/64 dated the 30th January, 1964 issued on this subject.

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Varieties of tobacco	Revenue area exempted	Maximum area on which a grower may undertake tobacco cultivation without declaration under Rule 15 of C.E. Rules, 1944 in areas specified in Column 3	Maximum quantity which a curer may cure without declaration under Rule 16 of C.E. Rules, 1944 in areas specified in Column 3
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1(a)	Unmanufactured tobacco (in whole plant form locally known as 'Mymensingia' variety)	Gauhati and Barpeta sub-Divisions of Kamrup Districts (Assam) and Mangaldai Sub-Division of Darrang District (Assam)	12 ares.	60 Kilograms.
1(b)	Do.	Entire states of Assam (including N.E. F.A.), Nagaland and Territories of Manipur and Tripura except areas against 1(a) above.	12 ares.	60 Kilograms.
2	Unmanufactured tobacco (other than Mymensingia variety)	Entire States of Assam (including North East Frontier Agency, Nagaland and the Territories of Manipur and Tripura.	12 ares.	60 Kilograms.

[No. 5/68.]

A. K. BANDYOPADHYAY, Collector.

MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

(Department of Works and Housing)

(Directorate of Estates)

New Delhi, the 24th June 1968

S.O. 2371.—In pursuance of rule 45 of the Fundamental Rule, the President hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Allotment of Government Residences (General Pool in Delhi) Rules, 1963 as applicable to allotment of Government residences in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Faridabad, Madras, Nagpur and Simla, namely:—

(1) These rules may be called the Allotment of Government Residences (General Pool in Delhi) Amendment Rules, 1968.

(2) These shall come into force from the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

(3) In the Allotment of Government Residences (General Pool in Delhi) Rules, 1963 contained in Division XXVI-B of Part VIII of the Supplementary Rules issued

with the Government of India, Finance Department, letter No. 104-CSR, dated the 4th February, 1922 for Supplementary Rule 317-B-6, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

- "S.R-317-B-6.—Applications for allotment—(1) Every Government Officer in occupation of Government accommodation shall submit his annual application in such form and manner and by such date as may be specified by the Director of Estates in this behalf.
- (2) In the case of officers not in occupation of Government accommodation, the Directors of Estates shall invite applications in such form and manner and before such date as may be specified by him.
- (3) An officer joining duty in Delhi on first appointment or on transfer may submit his application to the Director of Estates within a month of his joining duty.
- (4) Applications received under sub-rule (3) on or before the 20th day of a calendar month shall alone be considered for allotment in the succeeding month."

[No. F.12033(6)/67-Pol(II).]

T. K. BALASUBRAMANIAN, Under Secy.

(Department of Works and Housing)

New Delhi, the 28th June 1968

S.O. 2372.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1958 (32 of 1958), the Central Government hereby appoints the officer mentioned in column 1 of the table below, being gazetted officer of Government, to be estate officer for the purposes of the said Act and the said officer shall exercise all the powers conferred, and perform the duties imposed, on estate officers by or under the said Act within the local limits of his jurisdiction in respect of the public premises specified in the corresponding entry in column 2 of the said table.

THE TABLE

(1)	(2)
<i>Designation of officer</i>	<i>Categories of public premises and local limits of jurisdiction.</i>
Shri P. N. Nehru, Estate Officer of Himachal Pradesh (posted at Simla)	Public premises belonging to the Union territory of Himachal Pradesh in Simla.

[No. 21011(4)/66-Pol.]

V. P. AGNIHOTRI, Dy. Secy

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

CARDAMOM CONTROL

New Delhi, the 22nd June 1968

S.O. 2373.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) read with sub-sections (1) and (4) of section 4 of the Cardamom Act, 1965 (42 of 1965), the Central Government hereby appoints Dr. K. T. Jacob, Director of Research and Rubber Production Commissioner in the Rubber Board, Kottayam, as Chairman of the Cardamom Board, Ernakulam, in place of Shri P. S. Habeeb Mohamed, with effect from the 7th June, 1968 (afternoon) and upto the 30th September, 1969.

[No. F.29(29)Plant(B)/68.]

New Delhi, the 28th June 1968

S.O. 2374.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 4 of the Cardamom Act, 1965 (42 of 1965), the Central Government hereby appoints on the Cardamom Board, Ernakulam—

- (i) Shri S. N. Dandona, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Commerce, as a member representing the Ministry in place of Shri S. Banerjee, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Commerce, who has retired from Government service; and
- (ii) Director/Deputy Director, Regional office, Arecanut and Spices Development or his nominee as a member to represent the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation, in place of Chairman, Spices Development Council.

and directs that the following amendments shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce S.O. 1200, dated the 14th April 1966, namely:—

In the said notification, for the entries in the first column against serial Nos. 6 and 7, the following entries shall respectively be substituted, namely:—

“Shri S. N. Dandona,
Deputy Secretary,
Ministry of Commerce.

Director/Deputy Director, Regional office,
Arecanut and Spices Development or his nominee.”

[No. F. 29(21)Plant(B)/64.]

B. KRISHNAMURTHY, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 29th June 1968

S.O. 2375.—The Government of Jammu and Kashmir having nominated Dr. Mir Habibullah, Deputy Managing Director, J. & K. Industries Ltd., Srinagar, to be a member of the Central Silk Board under clause (h) of sub-section (3) of section 4 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948 (61 of 1948) in place of Shri S. M. Aga, Managing Director, J. & K. Industries Ltd., Srinagar, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce No. 1272, dated the 10th April, 1967, namely:—

In the said notification, for the entry against serial number 18, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

“18. Dr. Mir Habibullah, Deputy Managing Director, J. & K. Industries Ltd., Srinagar.”

[No. F.22/1/67-Tex(F).]

DAULAT RAM, Under Secy.

TRADE AND MERCHANDISE MARKS

New Delhi, the 6th July 1968

S.O. 2376.—The following draft of certain Rules, to further amend the Trade and Merchandise Marks Rules, 1959, which the Central Government proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 133 of the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958 (43 of 1958), is published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 31st August, 1968. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person in respect of the said draft before the date so specified will be considered by the Central Government.

Draft Rules

1. These Rules may be called the Trade and Merchandise Marks (Amendment) Rules, 1968.

2. In the Trade and Merchandise Marks Rules, 1959—

- (a) in sub-rule (3) of rule 11 the words “and if sent through post shall be deemed to have been paid at the time when the money order or the properly addressed and pre-paid letter containing the postal order, or

- bank draft or cheque would be delivered in the ordinary course of post" shall be added at the end;
- (b) in sub-rule (2) of rule 24, for the words "on the date on which the request to cause the search was made", the words "on the last of the dates on which the search was made" shall be substituted;
- (c) in rule 29, for the words "the name of the applicant", the words "the name and address of the applicant together with the name and address of his agent if any" shall be substituted;
- (d) sub-rule (3) of rule 51 shall be omitted;
- (e) clauses (d) and (e) of sub-rule (1) of rule 82 shall be omitted;
- (f) in sub-rule (4) of rule 82, for the words "twelve months" the words "eighteen months" shall be substituted.
- (g) in rule 83—
- (i) for clause (d), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—
- "(d) contain a condition that when the registered trade mark is used by the proposed registered user in relation to his goods other than goods for export, the mark shall be so described as clearly to indicate that it is being used only by way of permitted use;
- (ii) clause (e) shall be omitted;
- (h) in clause (b) of sub-rule (3) of rule 116, for words and figures "or before a notary of the country or place if the Central Government has recognised under section 14 of the Notaries Act, 1952, the notarial acts done by notaries, within such country or place", the words "or before notary public, or before a judge or magistrate of the country or place" shall be substituted;
- (i) in sub-rule (2) of rule 160, for the words "abnormally moist or over conditioned or where the importer demands the test" the words "be adopted. Care shall be exercised in applying each method to select a portion", shall be substituted;
- (j) in sub-rule (1) of rule 166, for the word "improper" the word "importer" shall be substituted;
- (k) in Form TM-26 set forth in the second Schedule, before the paragraph commencing with the words "The.....Office of the Trade Marks Registry has been entered", the following paragraph shall be inserted, namely:—

"The grounds of my (our) application are as follows:—

[No. 2(1)-Com. Genl/TM/67-Exp.Insp.]
M. K. B. BHATNAGAR, Under Secy.

(Office of the Jt. Chief Controller of Imports & Exports)

(C.L.A.)

ORDERS

New Delhi, the 17th May 1968

S.O. 2377.—M/s. Bhoday Electric Engineering Co., Alluwalla Street, Miller Ganj, Ludhiana, were granted import licence No. P/SS/1605493/C/XX/23/C-D/23-24 dated 3-3-67 for the import of following six items under I. T. C. nos. mentioned against each, for Rs. 33,099/-.

Serial No.	Items	I.T.C. Nos.
1	Brass pipe other than those sizes mentioned upto 166, 3/4 to 2 1/8 O. D. upto 166, and 1/4 to 2 1/4 O.D., up to 20G.	46 (C)/I.
2	Phenol Formaldehyde Resinous Tubes	112/V.
3	Porcelain Parts of fuse units (without metal components)	42(e)/II.
4	Bimetal Strips	17(e)/II.
5	Eurika Wire	38/II.
6	Leatheroid paper	45(d)/II.

2. They have applied for the issue of a duplicate copy of the Customs Purposes copy of the licence, on the ground that the original copy of the Customs Purposes copy has been lost/misplaced. This lic. has not been registered with any Customs House ; and has not been utilised.

3. The applicant have filed an affidavit, in support of their contention as required under para. 299(2) read with Appendix 8 of I.T.C. Hand Book of Rules and Procedure, 1968. I am satisfied, the original Customs Purposes copy of the lic. has been lost/misplaced.

4. In exercise of the powers conferred on me under clause 9(cc), 1955, as amended upto-date. I order, the cancellation of Customs Purposes copy of the import licence No. P/SS/1605493/C/XX/23/C-D/23-24 dated 3-3-67.

5. The applicant is now being issued a duplicate copy of the Customs Purposes copy of the licence, in accordance with the provision of para. 299(3) I. T. C. Hand Book of Rules and Procedure. 1968.

[No. PN 84/66/B.73/AM/67/AU-PB/CLA.]

New Delhi, the 22nd June 1968

S.O. 2378.—M/s. Shamrock Industries, Mile 13/3, Mathura Road, P.O. Amar Nagar, Near Faridabad, were granted licence No. P/SS/1605235/C/XX/C/D/23-24 dated 20th January 1967 for Rs. 9872/- for import of Glassine & Vegetable Parchment Paper, German Silver Scrap, Cadmium Anode. The Custom Purpose Copy of the same was lost and a duplicate licence No. D.2465248 was issued to them after cancelling the original licence. The firm has now again come up with the submission that this duplicate copy too has been lost/misplaced by them without having been utilised and without having been registered with any Customs House.

2. The applicant have filed an affidavit, in support of their contention as required under para 299(2) read with Appendix-8 of the I.T.C. Hand Book of Rules and Procedure, 1968. I am satisfied, the original duplicate customs purposes copy has been lost/misplaced.

3. In exercise of the powers conferred on me, under clause 9(cc) Imports (Control) Order, 1955, dated 7th Dec., 1955, as amended upto date, I order cancellation of duplicate customs purpose copy No. D.2465248 dated 20th January 1967.

4. The applicant are now being issued a duplicate copy of customs purposes copy of import licence, in accordance with para 299(2), I.T.C. Hand Book of Rules and Procedure, 1968.

[No. F. PN. 34/66/10/AM.67/AU-H.R.H./CLA/1255:]

New Delhi, the 24th June 1968

S.O. 2379.—M/s. Jainko Industries, 76, Spatu Road, Ambala City were granted licence No. P/SS/1606603/C/XX/25/CD/23-24 dated 16th May 1967 for the import of Copper, Zinc & Nickel falling under S. No. 47/I, 44(a)/I & 48/I respectively for Rs. 79,331/- only. They have applied for the issue of a Duplicate of Customs Purposes copy thereof, on the ground that the original copy (Customs Purpose) of the licence has been lost/misplaced. This copy was not utilised at all and duplicate Custom Copy is now required to cover the total amount of Rs. 79,331/-.

2. The applicant have filed an affidavit in support of their contention, as required under Para 299 Read with Appendix 8 of the I.T.C., Hand Book of Rules & Procedure, 1968. I am satisfied, the original Customs Purposes copy of this licence has been lost/misplaced.

3. In exercise of the powers conferred on me under section 9(cc) Imports (Control) order, 1955 dated 7th December, 1955, I order the cancellation of the Customs purposes copy of the import licence No. P/SS/1606603/C dated 16th May 1967.

4. The applicant is now being issued a Duplicate copy of the Customs purposes copy of the licence, in accordance with the provision of Para 299(1), I.T.C., Hand Book of Rules & Procedure, 1968.

[No. PN.155/66/J-17/AM.67/AU-HRH/CLA/1262.]

CONCELLATION ORDER

New Delhi, the 25th June 1968

S.O. 2380.—M/s. M. Qasin and Bros., Dalgate, Srinagar were granted import licences Nos. P/EP/2290303/C, dated 18th February 1967 and 2290304/C, dated 23rd March 1967. They have applied for duplicate copies (customs purposes copies only) of licences on the ground that the original custom purposes copies have been lost or misplaced. It is further stated that the original licences were registered with the Custom House and partly utilized.

In support of this contention, the applicant has filed an affidavit. I am satisfied that the original licences No. P/EP/2290303/C and P/EP/2290304/C (custom purposes copies) have been misplaced and direct that duplicate licences (customs purposes copies only) should be issued to the applicant. The original licences (customs purposes copies) are cancelled.

[No. Genl-4/1967/EPS-1/SC.IV/CLA.]

J. S. BEDI,

Jt. Chief Controller of Imports & Exports.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CONTROLLER OF IMPORTS & EXPORTS ORDER

New Delhi, the 25th June, 1968

S.O. 2381.—A licence No. P/RM/21/978/C/XX/23/C/H/21-22/RM. I. dated 7th June, 1966 for the value of Rs. 76,000 for the import of (i) Zinc Spelter & (2) Lead was issued to M/s. India Metal Works, Bay No. 6, Sector 20-C, Chandigarh (Punjab);

2. Thereafter, a show cause notice No. 10(14)/68-Vlg/dated 7th June, 1968 was issued in terms of Clause 9 of the Imports (Control) Order, 1955 as amended, asking them to explain within 10 days as to why the said licence should not be cancelled on the ground that the same was obtained by them on the basis of forged recommendation of the Directorate General of Technical Development.

3. The aforesaid show cause notice has neither been received back undelivered nor has any reply been received from the firm though the time limit of ten days mentioned in the show cause notice has expired on 17th June, 1968.

4. The undersigned has carefully examined the case and has come to the conclusion that the said licence has been obtained on the basis of false and fabricated documents and the licence holders are avoiding a reply to the show cause notice.

5. Having regard to what has been stated in the preceding paragraph, the undersigned is satisfied that the licence in question should be cancelled or otherwise rendered ineffective. Therefore, the undersigned in exercise of the powers vested in him under Clause 9 (c) of the Imports (Control) Order, 1955 hereby cancel the licence No. P/RM/2149/78/C/XX/23/C/H/21-22/RM-I, dated 7th June, 1968 for Rs. 76,000 issued in favour of M/s. India Metal Works, Bay No. 6, Sector-20-C, Chandigarh (Punjab).

M/s. India Metal Works,
Bay No. 6, Sector 20-C,
Chandigarh (Punjab).

[No. 10(14)/68-Vlg]

B. D. BHATTACHARYA,

Dy. Chief Controller of Imports & Exports.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CONTROLLER OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS ORDER

New Delhi, the 28th June 1968

S.O. 2382.—M/s. International Tractor Co. of India Ltd., Bombay were granted licence P/CG/2046195/T/KQ64/19/C/H/20 from U. K. for import of Components Raw Materials valued at Rs. 20,00,000. They have requested for the issue of duplicate copy of the licence on the ground that the original E.C. copy of the

licence has been lost by them. It has been further reported by the licensee that the licence was lost after utilising Rs. 19,61,433/-. The licence has been registered with Collector of Customs, Bombay.

In support of their contention the applicant have filed an affidavit. The undersigned is satisfied that the original Exchange Control Copy of the licence No. P/CG/2046193 dated 15th April 1965 has been lost and directs that a duplicate Exchange Control Copy of the said licence should be issued to them. The original Exchange Control Copy is cancelled.

M/s. International Tractor Co. of India Ltd.,
Bombay.

[No. 9(43-44)/64-65/KL/RM. 6.]

P. C. VERMA,

Dy. Chief Controller of Imports and Exports.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION

(Department of Labour and Employment)

New Delhi, the 20th June 1968

S.O. 2383.—The following draft of a scheme further to amend the Mormugao Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1965, which the Central Government proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 (9 of 1948), is published as required by the said sub-section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby; and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 20th July, 1968.

Any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date so specified will be taken into consideration by the Central Government.

Draft Scheme

1. This Scheme may be called the Mormugao Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Amendment Scheme, 1968.

2. In clause 34 of the Mormugao Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1965, for sub-clause (2), the following sub-clause shall be substituted, namely:—

- “(2) (i) Where a worker is allotted to a registered employer for work in a particular shift but the worker after reporting to the berth, is not engaged by the employer for the reason that the ship has not been berthed, he may be required to work for another employer in another ship berthed at the same place during that shift.
- (ii) Where a worker is allotted to a registered employer for work in a particular shift; but the worker, after reporting to the respective call stand of the registered employer, is not engaged by the employer for the reason, that there are no barges loaded with ore alongside the ship, he may be required to work for another employer in another ship berthed either at the shore or in the breakwater or in the mid-stream during that shift.”

[No. 57/5/68-Fac.II.]

New Delhi the 26th June 1968

S.O. 2384.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 (9 of 1948), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Rules, 1962, namely:—

1. These rules may be called the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Amendment Rules, 1968.

2. In rule 7 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Rules, 1962, sub-rule (1) shall be renumbered as sub-rule (1A) thereof, and before the sub-rule as so renumbered, the following sub-rule shall be inserted, namely:—

“(a) The Chairman may whenever he thinks fit, and shall, within fifteen days of the receipt of a requisition in writing from not less than one-third of the members, call a meeting of the Board.”

[No. 63/1/68-Fac-II.]

ORDERS

New Delhi, the 25th June 1968

S.O. 2385.—Whereas the employers in relation to the Bombay Port Trust, Bombay and their workmen represented by Bombay Port Trust General Workers' Union, Bombay have jointly applied to the Central Government for reference of an industrial dispute that exists between them to an Industrial Tribunal in respect of the matter set forth in the said application and reproduced in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government is satisfied that the persons applying represent the majority of each party;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Bombay constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

Whether having regard to the decisions of the Committee for Classification and Categorisation of Employees of Major Ports and the provisions of the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal in reference ITCG Nos. 1 and 3 of 1963 and 1 of 1964, the Masters, 'A' Grade, of the Dredging Flotilla of the Chief Engineer's Department are entitled to claim the same pre-classification and Categorisation Committee scale, or its equivalent Second Pay Commission Scale, as that allowed to the Masters of the harbour tugs of the Port Department.

[No. 28(46)/68-LR.III.]

S.O. 2386.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to Messrs India Steamship Company, Limited, Calcutta and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

1. Whether the Casual delivery clerks engaged by Messrs India Steamship Company, Limited, Calcutta are justified in claiming time scale of Rs. 75—6—105—10—175—12—331 and dearness allowance at the rates prescribed by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta? If so, from which date?

2. Whether the following benefits enjoyed by the permanent delivery clerks of Messrs India Steamship Company, Limited, Calcutta should also be made available to Casual delivery clerks? If so, to what extent and from which date?

- (i) Leave (privilege, sick and casual)
- (ii) Medical Aid
- (iii) Overtime allowance for extra work over 48 hours a week
- (iv) Canteen Allowance at the rate of Rs. 0.51 paise per day
- (v) Provident Fund
- (vi) Gratuity.

[No. 28(40)/68-LR.III.]

C. RAMDAS, Under Secy.

(Department of Labour and Employment)

New Delhi, the 22nd June 1968

S.O. 2387.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 13 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri U. N. Rath to be an Inspector for the whole of the State of Orissa for the purposes of the said Act and of any Scheme framed thereunder, in relation to any establishment belonging to, or under the control of the Central Government, or in relation to any establishment connected with a railway company, a major port, a mine or an oil field or a controlled industry.

[No. 20(63)/64-PF-I.]

New Delhi, the 24th June 1968

S.O. 2388.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the first proviso to section 6 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government, after making necessary enquiry in the matter, hereby specifies that section 6 of the said Act, in its application to Messrs B. M. Shah, Post Box No. 1140, Moti Cinema Compound, Chandni Chowk, Delhi 6, with effect from the 1st June, 1968, shall be subject to the modification that for the words "six and a quarter per cent.", the words "eight per cent." shall be substituted.

[No. 8/96/68/PF-II.]

New Delhi, the 25th June 1968

S.O. 2389.—Whereas the Central Government is satisfied that the employees of the Government of India Press, Koratty, Post Khanna Nagar (Kerala State) belonging to the Government of India are otherwise in receipt of benefits substantially similar to the benefits provided under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, (34 of 1948).

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 90 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government, after consultation with the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, hereby exempts the above mentioned Press from the operation of the said Act for a period of one year with effect from the date of publication of this notification in the official gazette.

[No. F. 6(33)/67-HI.]

S.O. 2390.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 73F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government having regard to the location of the Jamalpur Drainage Pumping Station and the New Suburban Drainage Pumping Station, belonging to the Municipal Corporation of Ahmedabad, in an implemented area, hereby exempts the said factories from the payment of the employer's special contribution leviable under chapter VA of the Act for a further period upto and inclusive of the 31st May, 1969.

[No. F.6(5)/68-HI.]

S.O. 2391.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Swastik Industries (Plastic Moulding Department) Rambaug, S. V. Road, Bombay-64 (Maharashtra) have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the 31st day of July, 1967.

[No. 8/190/67/PF-II.]

S.O. 2392.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs White and Company, 86 Mint Road, Fort, P.O. Box. 717, Bombay-1 (Maharashtra) have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the 31st March, 1968.

[No. 8/79/68-P.F.II.]

S. O. 2393.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Manabbarrie Tea Company Limited, 13/2, Ballygunge Park Road, Calcutta-19 (West Bengal) have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall come into force on the 30th June, 1968.

[No. 8/89/68-PF.II.]

S.O. 2394.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Co-operation Corporation, Bombay have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the 31st December, 1967.

[No. 8/87/68-PF.II.]

S.O. 2395.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the first proviso to section 6 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government, after making necessary enquiry, hereby specifies the said section 6, in its application to Messrs Haren Textiles Private Limited, Opposite Civil Aviation Department, Near Check Naka, Western Express Highway, Dahisar (East) Bombay-68, with effect from the 30th November, 1967, shall be subject to the modification that for the words 'six and a quarter per cent', the words 'eight per cent' shall be substituted.

[No. 8(46)68-PF.II.]

S.O. 2396.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs. Rajputana General Commercial Corporation Private Limited, 21, Synagogue Street, Calcutta-1 (West Bengal), have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment with effect from the 30th June, 1968.

[No. 8/84/68-PF.II.]

S.O. 2397.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Maya Cinema, Dharmnagar, Tripura have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment with effect from the 30th June, 1968.

[No. 8/73/68-PF.II.]

S.O. 2398.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Swastik Textile Distributors, Motilal Hirabhai Market, Ahmedabad-2 have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the 31st day of October, 1967.

[No. 8/168/67-PF.II.]

S.O. 2399.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Hindustan Machine Tools Watch Factory Cooperative Society Limited, H.M.T. P.O., Bangalore-31, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the 30th day of April, 1968.

[No. 8/60/68-PF.II.]

S.O. 2400.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Rajecv Trading Company, 21, Synagogue Street, Calcutta-1 have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment with effect from the 30th June 1968.

[No. 8/82/68-PF.II.]

S.O. 2401.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Arvind Trading Company, 146/2, Old China Bazar Street, Calcutta-1 have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment with effect from the 30th June, 1968.

[No. 8/83/68-PF.II.]

S.O. 2402.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Swastik Machinery and Mill Stores Private Limited, Motilal Hirabhai Market, Ahmedabad-2 have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the 30th day of November, 1967.

[No. 8/168/67-PF.II.]

S.O. 2403.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs L. Nityanand Agarwal, Gandhibag, Nagpur-2 have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the 30th September, 1967.

[No. 8/94/68-PF-II.]

S.O. 2404.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Horstmann India Private Limited, 37-40 Nagar Road, Poona-14 have agreed that the provisions of the Employees Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the 30th September, 1967.

[No. 8/95/68-PF-II.]

S.O. 2405.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs. Haren Textiles Private Ltd., Opposite to Civil Aviation Department, Near Check Naka, Western Express Highway Dahisar (East), Bombay-68, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the 30th November, 1967.

[No. 8/46/68-PF-II.]

New Delhi, the 27th June 1968

S.O. 2406.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 73 F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government, having regard to the location of the Bangalore Dairy, Bangalore, in an implemented area, hereby exempts the said dairy from payment of the Employer's Special Contribution leviable under Chapter VA of the said Act upto and including the 31st December, 1968.

[No. F. 6(24)/68-HI.]

S.O. 2407.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 73F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government, having regard to the location of the factories specified in Column (4) of the Table below in sparse areas in the State of Maharashtra and specified in the corresponding entry in Column (3) of the said table, hereby exempts the said factories from payment of the employer's special contribution leviable under Chapter VA of the said Act until the enforcement of the provisions of Chapter V of the Act in said areas.

TABLE

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of Area	Name of the Factory
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Ahmednagar	Shrirampur	M/s. State Transport Shrirampur Transport Depot.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2	Dhulia . . .	Mukti Tank Shirpur . . .	M/s. Sawant & Co. Stone Crusher. M/s. M. S. Electricity Board.
3	East Khandesh . . .	Dharangaon . . . Erandol . . . Bhowad . . .	M/s. Suryaprakash Hatmag Vinkar Sahakari Society. M/s. Adarsh Hatmag Vinkar Sahakari Mandali Ltd. M/s. Bodwad Co-operative Purchase & Sale Units.
4	Kolaba . . .	Mangaon . . . Panvel . . . Roha . . .	M/s. Nigomar Builders Pvt. Ltd. M/s. Deepak Tiles & Industries Pvt. Ltd. M/s. The Paper Products Ltd.
5	Kolhapur . . .	Vadgaon . . . Gandlingaj . . . Shirol . . .	M/s. Maharashtra State Electricity Board. M/s. Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation. (i) M/s. Shantinath Cement Concrete Works. (ii) M/s. The Kolhapur Steel Ltd.
6	Nasik . . .	Morwadi . . . Niphad . . .	M/s. S. D. Vacchani & Co. Stone Crushing Factory. M/s. Shri Adinarayan Stone Crushing Sup- ply Co.
7	North Satara . . .	Godavli . . .	M/s. G. L. Kanhere (Stone Crusher)
8	Ratnagiri . . .	Ratnagiri Dapoli . . .	M/s. Ratanakar Canning Industries. on- kan Vikar (Development) Pvt. Ltd.
9	Sholapur . . .	Akluj . . .	M/s. Big Jerk Automobiles Pvt. Ltd.
10	Thana . . .	Palghar . . .	(i) M/s. Ambica Saw Mills. (ii) M/s. Palghar Industries. (iii) M/s. State Transport. (iv) M/s. National Engineering Works. (v) M/s. Precision Rubber Co.

[No. F. 6(58)/68-HI.]

S.O. 2408.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 73F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government, having regard to the location of the factory specified in column (4) of the Table below in a sparse area in the State of West Bengal and specified in the corresponding entry in column (3) of the said Table, hereby exempts the said factory from payment of the employer's special contribution leviable under Chapter VA of the said Act until the enforcement of the provisions of Chapter V of that Act in that area.

TABLE

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of Area	Name of Factory
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Murshidabad	Farakka Barrage	M/s. Packaged Thermal Plant.

[No. F. 6(38)/68-HI.]

New Delhi, the 28th June 1968

S.O. 2409.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Pioneer Leather Works, Sitaram Building, Crawford Market, P.O. Box 1950, Bombay-1, (Maharashtra State) have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the 31st May, 1968.

[No. 8/88/68-PF.II.]

S.O. 2410.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Swastik Textile Engineers, Motilal Hiralal Market, Railway Pura Post, Ahmedabad-2 have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the 30th day of November, 1967.

[No. 8/168/67-PF.II.]

S.O. 2411.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Mahesh Textile, 9-A Wholesale Cloth Market, Gandhibag, Nagpur-2 have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the 30th day of September, 1967.

[No. 8/93/68-PF. II.]

S.O. 2412.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs C. K. Patel and Sons, 263, Janjkar Street, Jumma Masjid, Bombay, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the Thirty first day of December, 1965.

[No. 8/78/68-PF.II.]

S.O. 2413.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Puthigar and Puthigar Press, Daccapatty, Nowgong, Assam, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirty first day of March, 1968.

[No. 8/91/68-PF.II.]

New Delhi, the 29th June 1968

S.O. 2414.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government hereby appoints Sarvashri D. Vadivelu, M. C. Hirudayanathan, N. Kesavan, T. N. Subramanian and S. Puttarjunasarma to be Inspectors for the whole of the State of Madras for the purposes of the said Act and of any Scheme framed thereunder, in relation to any establishment belonging to, or under the control of the Central Government or in relation to any establishment connected with a railway company, a major port, a mine or an oil-field or a controlled industry.

[No. 20(9)/68-PF.I.]

DALJIT SINGH, Under Secy.

(Department of Labour and Employment)

New Delhi, the 25th June 1968

S.O. 2415.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal (No. 2), Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Kalyani Selected Kargali Colliery, Post Office Bermo, District Hazaribagh and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 21st June, 1968.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (No. 2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT:

Shri Nandagiri Venkata Rao—*Presiding Officer.*

REFERENCE No. 87 OF 1967

In the matter of an industrial dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the Kalyani Selected Kargali Colliery, Post Office Bermo, District Hazaribagh

AND

Their Workmen

APPEARANCES:

For the Employers.—Shri S. S. Mukherjee, Executive Committee Member, Indian Colliery Owners' Association.

For the Workmen.—Shri H. N. Singh, Vice President, Koyala Mazdoor Panchayat.

STATE: Bihar.

INDUSTRY: Coal.

Dhanbad, 15th June, 1968.

AWARD

The Central Government, being of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Kalyani Selected Kargali Colliery, Post office Bermo, District Hazaribagh and their workmen, by its order No. 2/119/65-LRII dated 20th November 1965 referred to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 for adjudication the dispute in respect of the matters specified in the schedule annexed thereto. The schedule is extracted below:

SCHEDULE

"(1) Whether the management of the Kalyani Selected Kargali Colliery are responsible for the temporary closure with effect from the 2nd August,

1965, of the mine under Section 22 of the Mines Act, 1952 having regard to the fact that they did not comply earlier with the order of the Mines Inspector under Section 22(1) of the said Act to instal the mechanical ventilator?

- (2) If so, whether the workmen employed in the said colliery, who have been forced to go idle with effect from the 2nd August 1965 and are still continue to be so, are entitled to full wages for the above period taking into consideration the fact that the management have not notified any lay-off as required under Rule 75A of the Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules, 1957, and have refused to pay lay-off wages?"

2. The Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad registered the reference as reference No. 190 of 1965 on its file. Employers as well as the workmen filed their statements of demands. While it was pending before the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad the proceeding was transferred to this Tribunal, by the Central Government by its order No. 8/25/67-LRII dated 8th May, 1967 under Section 33 B of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Consequently, the reference is renumbered on the file of this Tribunal as reference No. 87 of 1967.

3. Admittedly, the top seam of Kalyani Selected Kargali Colliery (hereinafter referred to as the colliery) was closed with effect from 2nd August 1965, under the order of the Inspector of Mines issued under Section 22 of the Mines Act, 1952 for non-installation of the mechanical ventilator. The case of the workmen is that the order of the Inspector of Mines was issued when the employers did not comply with the instructions issued to them long time before and flouted them deliberately resulting in the workmen becoming idle and, as such, the employers are responsible to pay to the workmen their full wages and other emoluments with effect from 2nd August 1965. They further pleaded that the notification of the employers that the workmen should remain on compulsory leave without any wages from the above date was illegal and unwarranted. The stand taken by the employers is that the order of the Inspector of Mines was issued without any notice, that the closure of the colliery was beyond the control of the employers and that the workmen were not entitled to any wages or compensation from the date of the closure of the colliery. They further pleaded that by a notice dated 2nd August 1965 the employers notified the workmen to do the earth cutting work in their private railway siding but none of the workmen turned up for the work. According to the employers the mining operations in the colliery were permitted by the Department of Mines with effect from 29th October 1965 and, consequently, they displayed a notice dated 28th October 1965 asking the workmen to report for duties latest by 4th November 1965. The employers also took a legal objection to the sustainability of the reference, stating that the dispute involved in it was not an industrial dispute. The workmen were represented by Shri H. N. Singh, Vice President, Koyala Mazdoor Panchayat and the employers by Shri S. S. Mukherjee, Executive Committee Member of the Indian Colliery Owners Association. By consent of the workmen, Exts. M1 to M5 were marked for the employers. On behalf of the employers a witness was examined and Exts. M6 to M13 were marked. No witness was examined for the workmen nor was any document marked for them.

4. Though the employers had raised the legal objection against sustainability of the reference, Shri S. S. Mukherjee, their learned representative did not address any arguments in this regard. Hence, the objection is overruled.

5. From the reference it emerges that the colliery was temporarily closed with effect from 2nd August 1965 under Section 22 of the Mines Act, 1952, because the employers did not comply earlier with the order of the Mines Inspector issued under Section 22(1) of the said Act to instal the mechanical ventilator making the workmen idle from that date, that the workmen are still continuing to remain idle, that the employers did not notify any lay off required under Rule 75A of the Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules, 1967 and that they refused to pay lay off wages to the workmen. It is now to be determined whether the employers were responsible for the closure and whether the workmen are entitled to fuel wages from the above date.

6. It is not in dispute that the colliery was closed with effect from 2nd August 1965. Ext M4 is the notice by the employers to the workmen, pointing out that the Inspector of Mines, Shri V. P. Parti after his inspection of the colliery on that date had stopped all operations of the colliery under Section 22(3) of the Mines Act, 1952 and, as such all the workmen, except the officials were prohibited from entering the underground portion of the colliery with immediate effect till further

orders. The oral order issued by the Inspector, Shri V. P. Parti is confirmed by the Regional Inspector of Mines through his letter Ext. M3. This letter, Ext. M3 shows that the employers were directed to instal the mechanical ventilator as early as in the month of June 1965 through the letter dated 19th June 1965. Ext. **M2 is the letter from the Regional Inspector of Mines dated 19th June 1965 directing the employers under Regulation 130(4) of the Coal Mines Regulations, 1957 to instal the mechanical ventilator of adequate capacity on the surface for the ventilation for underground workings within one month.** This letter, Ext. M2 further shows that on inspection of the colliery by the Regional Inspector of Mines the ventilation of underground workings of the colliery was found inadequate, that the employers had been directed by the Regional Inspector of Mines through his letter dated 6th October 1964 to instal the mechanical ventilator by 31st October 1964 and that it had not been done. It emerges from the above letters that the employers were directed as long ago as on 6th October 1964 to instal the mechanical ventilator by 31st October 1964 and inspite of it they had not done so till 2nd August 1965 and, consequently, the Inspector stopped the workings of the colliery with effect from 2nd August 1965. It is also manifest that, instead of complying with the directions of the Regional Inspector of Mines the employers had been putting up some excuse or other for not installing the mechanical ventilator. Through their letter, Ext. M6, dated 23rd June 1965, in reply to the letter of the Regional Inspector of Mines dated 19th June 1965 they informed him that they had arranged to work the colliery in three shifts. Again, through their letter, Ext. M10 dated 26th March 1965 they informed the Regional Inspector of Mines that they had sunk one Air Shaft down from top to bottom section, that it had made appreciable improvement in the ventilation and that the issue of installation of the mechanical ventilator should be dropped. Through the letter, Ext. M2 dated 19th June 1965 the Regional Inspector of Mines pointed out to the employers that their contention that the ventilation had been improved by deepening an Air Shaft was not correct and insisted again that the mechanical ventilator should be installed. In view of this correspondence, I find no substance in the contention of the employers that the Inspector of Mines had stopped the working of the colliery with effect from 2nd August 1965 without notice or without giving them sufficient time to instal the mechanical ventilator. As I have already pointed out, the Regional Inspector of Mines had been directing the employers to instal the mechanical ventilator since 6th October 1964. The employers have produced two letters, Ext. M12 and M13 stating that inspite of their best efforts it was not possible for them to instal the mechanical ventilator. Ext. M12 is dated 30th March 1965 and it is from Voltas Limited. The letter shows that they required 8 to 10 months to deliver the fanset. Ext. M13 is a letter from MacNeill & Berry Limited dated 4th May 1965, showing that for shipment 7 months time was required. If these letters were genuine the employers could represent their difficult to the Regional Inspector of Mines and obtain further time for installing the mechanical ventilator. But there is no evidence that the employers did so or that the letters, Exts. M12 and M13 were brought to the notice of the Regional Inspector of Mines. The notice, Ext. M8 of the employers to the workmen dated 5th August 1965 states that for installing the effective ventilation 3 months time was required. In their letter, Ext. M7 dated 28th August 1965, they informed the Regional Inspector of Mines that they were arranging the mechanical ventilator as early as possible. The notice, Ext. M11, is dated 28th October 1965 and shows that the Department of Mines had permitted the employers to resume the coal mining operation in the colliery. It only means that in about 2 months after the working of the colliery was stopped the employers could provide adequate ventilation in the colliery. Had they tried to do so from the time they had received the letter in the month of October, 1964, there could not be any occasion for the Inspector of Mines to stop working of the colliery with effect from 2nd August 1965. For these reasons I cannot agree that the stoppage of work in the colliery was beyond the control of the employers.

7. Admittedly, the workmen are made idle with effect from 2nd August 1965, in pursuance of the notice, Ext. M4 dated 2nd August 1965. Shri S. S. Mukherjee, the learned representative of the employers has relied upon the notice, Ext. M9 dated 2nd August 1965 and argued that the workmen were provided with alternate employment, that the workmen did not report to the alternate employment and that, as such, they are not entitled to any compensation. Alternative employment should be such that the wages which would normally have been paid to the workmen were offered for the alternative employment also. Ext. M9 is a notice calling on the workmen to do the earth cutting work for the private railway siding of the employers and for that the notice clearly stated that the workmen would be paid the wages at the rates which were prevalent for the work, "Aishe Shabhi Mazdoor Oh Ko Private Siding Me Jo rate lagu hain ushi rate se payment mile kerege". It

follows, that by undertaking work in the private railway siding the workmen would not get their wages which they were getting as miners in the colliery but at a different rate. This does not satisfy the conception of alternative employment, and as such, the workmen were justified if they did not accept the so called alternative employment. The workmen were made idle for no fault of theirs. The employers themselves have pointed out in their notice Ext. M8, the closure of the work in the colliery did not amount to "lay off" within the meaning of Section 2(kkk) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. No lay off notice was issued as required under Rule 73A of the Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules, 1957 either. The closure is not even "lockout" as defined in Section 2(1) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Through the notice, Ext. M8 the employers have put the workmen on compulsory leave with effect from 2nd August 1965 for which there is no sanction under any law or Standing Orders of the employers. The workmen cannot be penalised for no fault of theirs and compelled to go on leave or deprived of their earnings. The workmen are, therefore, entitled to their full wages and other emoluments with effect from 2nd August 1965, from which date they have been made idle for no fault of theirs.

8. According to the reference the workmen are still continuing to be idle. In para 8 of their statement of demands the employers have stated that the mining operations in the colliery were permitted by the Mines Department with effect from 29th October 1965 and that the employers had put up a notice, Ext. M11 on 28th October 1965 asking the workmen to report for duties latest by 4th November 1965. But the statements of the employers is not traversed in the statement of the workmen. The Reference is dated 20th November 1965 and states that the workmen still continued to be idle. This Tribunal cannot go beyond the reference. But the workmen are entitled to their full wages and other emoluments only for the period they are compelled to remain idle and not entitled to them from the date from which they were notified to join duties. The date of such notice calling upon the workmen to resume duties should be determined by the concerned Labour Court which may be assessing the benefits of the workmen in accordance with the Award.

9. I, therefore, hold that the management of the Kalyani Selected Kargali Colliery were responsible for the temporary closure with effect from 2nd August, 1965 of the colliery under Section 22 of the Mines Act, 1952 and that, as such, the workmen employed in the said colliery are entitled to their full wages and other emoluments with effect from 2nd August, 1965 till the date when they are notified to resume their duties. The Award is made accordingly and submitted under Section 15 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

(Sd.) N. VENKATA RAO,

Presiding Officer.

Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal (No. 2) Dhanbad.

APPENDIX I

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2), AT DHANBAD

REFERENCE No. 87 OF 1967

Employers in relation to Kalyani Selected Kargali Colliery, Bermo—*Employer*
Vs.

Their workmen—*Workmen*

List of Documents Admitted in evidence for Employers

Distinguish- ing mark or number	Description of document and date	Date of admission	Whether admitted by consent or on proof	Proved by	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
B x. M1	Letter No. RIR/3742 dt. 19-6-65 by the Regional Inspector of Mines to the Agent.	5-2-68	By consent		

1	2	3	4	5	6
Ex. M2	Letter No. RIR/3736 dt. 19-6-65 by the Regional Inspector of Mines to the Agent.	5-2-68	By consent		
Ex. M3	Letter No. RIR/4923 dt. 13-3-65 to the Regional Inspector of Mines to the Agent.	Do.	Do.		
Ex. M4	Office copy of Notice dt. 2-3-65	Do.	Do.		
Ex. M5	Original letter No. RIR/1916 dt. 3-1-65 by the Regional Inspector of Mines to the Agent.	Do.	Do.		
Ex. M6	Copy of letter dt. 23-5-65	2-5-68	On proof	AWI	
Ex. M7	Copy of letter dt. 23-8-65 by the Agent to the Regional Inspector of Mines	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Ex. M8	Copy of notice dt. 2-8-65	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Ex. M9	Copy of notice in Hindi dt. 2-9-65	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Ex. M10	Copy of letter dt. 25-3-65 by the Agent to the R. I. of Mines.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Ex. M11	Copy of notice dt. 23-10-65	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Ex. M12	Original letter dt. 30-3-65 by Voltas Ltd. to the Manager.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Ex. M13	Original letter dt. 4-5-65 by Macneill & Brierly Ltd. to the Colliery.	Do.	Do.	Do.	

(Sd.) N. VENKATA RAO,

Presiding Officer,

Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 2,
Dhanbad.

APPENDIX II

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2),
DHANBAD

REFERENCE No. 87 OF 1967

Employers in relation to Kalyani Selected Kargali Colliery, Berhampur—Employers

Vs.

Their Workmen—Workmen.

List of Witness Examined for the Employers

No. of witness	Name of witness	Date of examination
MW 1	Shri Avdesh Singh	2-5-1968.

List of Witness Examined for the Workmen

No. of witness	Name of witness	Date of examination
Nil	Nil	Nil

(Sd.) N. VENKATA RAO,

Presiding Officer,

Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 2,
Dhanbad.

[No. 2/119/65-LRII.]

S.O. 2416.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal (No. 2), Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Kalyani Selected Kargali Colliery (Post Office Bermo, District Hazaribagh) and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 20th June, 1968.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT:

Shri Nandagiri Venkata Rao, Presiding Officer

REFERENCE No. 65 of 1967

In the matter of an industrial dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the Kalyani Selected Kargali Colliery (P. O. Bermo, District Hazaribagh).

AND

Their Workmen.

APPEARANCES:

For the employers—Shri S. S. Mukherjee, Executive Committee Member, Indian Colliery Owners Association

For the Workmen—Shri H. N. Singh, Vice President, Koyala Mazdoor Panchayat.

STATE: Bihar.

INDUSTRY: Coal.

Dated, Dhanbad 12th June, 1968/22nd Jyaistha, 1899 Saka.

AWARD

The Central Government, being of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Kalyani Selected Kargali Colliery (P.O. Bermo, District Hazaribagh) and their workmen, by its order No. 2/78/65/LRII dated, the 23rd August, 1965 referred to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal Dhanbad under section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 for adjudication the dispute in respect of the matters specified in the schedule annexed thereto. The schedule is extracted below:—

SCHEDULE

- "(1) Whether the employer in relation to the Kalyani Selected Kargali colliery (P. O. Bermo, District Hazaribagh) or the Koyla Mazdoor Panchayat, (P.O. Dhori, District Hazaribagh) is responsible for the stoppage of work which occurred from the 4th June, 1965 to the 10th June, 1965, in the said colliery?
- (2) If the employer is responsible for the same, to what relief are the workman entitled?
- (3) If, both the parties are found to be responsible for the stoppage of work, are the workman entitled to any relief?"

2. The Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad registered the reference as reference No. 132 of 1965 on its file. Workmen as well as the employers filed their statement of demands. While it was pending before the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad the proceeding was transferred to this Tribunal by the Central Government by its order No. 8/25/67-LRII dated 8th May 1967 under Section 33B of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Consequently, the reference is renumbered on the file of this Tribunal as reference No. 65 of 1967.

3. Kalyani Selected Kargali Colliery (hereinafter referred to as the colliery for the sake of convenience) has two seams working, known as Top Seam and Bottom Seam. Both seams have got independent haulage attached to bring out coal from underground. Prior to 4th June 1965 both the seams were working in two shifts and each seam had independent set of workmen. On the night intervening 3rd and 4th June, 1965 the motor attached to the haulage of the Top

Seam burnt down, resulting in stoppage of work in the Top Seam. From 4th to 10th June, 1965 neither of the seams worked. From 11th June, 1965 all the workmen of both seams commenced work in the Bottom Seam in three shifts. These facts are admitted. Now the case of the workman is that on the morning of the 4th June, 1965 the management informed all the workmen of both the seams to work in the Bottom Seam alone. But the workmen told the management that the Bottom Seam had no sufficient ventilation and sufficient number of working faces to enable workmen of both the seams to work there and that owing to overcrowding of workmen there was likelihood of workmen suffering from suffocation and production of coal being affected. But the management did not pay heed to the reasons advanced by the workmen and asked all of them to work or not at all in the Bottom Seam. On 11th June 1965 the Conciliation Officer (Central) Hazaribagh arrived at the colliery when the management produced a list before him stating that they had divided the workmen in three shifts and, consequently, the workmen commenced work in the Bottom Seam in three shifts from that date. The version of the employers is that on the morning of 4th June, 1965 itself the management decided to work in the Bottom Section in three shifts to avoid idleness of the workmen of the Top Seam and to keep up the production, issued notices mentioning workmen in each shifts, displayed the notices on the Notice Board of the office, and informed the workmen also, but the workmen, headed by Shri Bhukhal Manjhi refused to resume work on the ground that Shri Kapildeo Bharati Overman was also allowed to go to work. In spite of management explaining that Shri Bharati had already been under suspension for 10 days pending enquiry into the charge-sheet issued to him for mutual assault and he was provisionally being allowed to work pending final decision of the chargesheet, the workmen remained adamant and in a concerted move refused to work. The concerted refusal of the workmen to work without any notice amounted to an illegal strike. On 11th June 1965 the Conciliation Officer (C), Hazaribagh along with the Vice President of the Koyala Mazdoor Panchayat came to the colliery and after discussion the union agreed to call off the strike on conditions that the management treated the period from the 4th June, 1965 to 10th June, 1965 as attendance for the purpose of qualification for bonus and the management did not declare the strike as illegal under the Coal Mines Bonus Scheme. In spite of the management not agreeing to the conditions the workmen resumed their duties from the 2nd shift on the 11th June, 1965 unconditionally. The workmen were represented by Shri H. N. Singh, Vice-President, Koyala Mazdoor Panchayat and the employers by Shri S. S. Mukherjee, Executive Committee Member of the Indian Colliery Owners' Association. On behalf of the workmen 4 witnesses were examined and Exts. W1 to W3 were marked. By consent of the workmen Exts. M1 and M13 were marked for the employers. On behalf of the employers 3 witnesses were examined and Exts. M2 to M12 were marked.

4. The crucial point for decision is when did the management notify that the Bottom Seam would work in three shifts, informed the workmen accordingly and displayed notices mentioning workmen in each shift? All the 4 witnesses of the workmen have deposed that they had no knowledge about the management deciding to work in the Bottom Seam in three shifts before 11th June, 1965. MW1 is the Manager of the colliery from 6th September, 1965 and, as such, his evidence on the question is not relevant. MW3 is an overman. According to him at about 6.30 A.M. on 4th June, 1965 the Manager told him that he was arranging for three shifts to work the Bottom Seam. He further deposed that the Manager had asked him alone to see him at 6.30 A.M. on 4th June, 1965, but he had asked the miners on his own accord to hear what the Manager would say and some of the miners who were present at 6.30 A.M. on 4th June 1965 accordingly and heard what the Manager said. MW2 is a General Clerk of the colliery and his evidence relates to Ext. M3, Ext. M3 is a notice in Hindi dated 4th June, 1965 addressed to the workmen stating that with effect from 4th June, 1965 the management had decided to work in Bottom Seam in three shifts, that the workmen of both the seams were divided into three shifts and the lists were displayed and that the workmen should report to work in the Bottom Seam in their concerned shifts. MW2 deposed that Ext. M3 was in his handwriting and under the signature of Shri K.P. Doshi, Agent. The lists showing the names of workmen allotted to each of the three shifts mentioned in Ext. M3 and spoken to by MW2 are not produced. According to the employers the first shift on 4th June, 1965 was to start at 8.00 A.M. on his own showing, MW2 wrote the notice, Ext. M3 at 6.30 A.M. He also deposed that some of the workmen came from nearby village. The witness does not know if any workman of the Top and Bottom Seams were present at the mine underground or on surface at the time when he wrote the notice, Ext. M3 and only 15 to 20 workmen were sitting quietly at the office. The witness admits

that each workman was not given anything in writing to show in which shift his duty was allotted. Owing to change in shifts working hours of all the workmen were changed. Not only before this Tribunal, but before the Conciliation Officer also the workmen challenged the notice, Ext. M3 and stated that the management had spuriously brought it into existence later with a back date to support their case. Apart from MW2 there is no witness to speak to the genuineness of the notice, Ext. M3. MW2 is an employee of the employer and it is not impossible for him to give evidence to accommodate his employers. Ext. M4 is an office copy of a letter addressed by the management to the Regional Inspector of Mines, Ramgarh also on 4th June, 1965. In this letter it is mentioned that with a view to avoid lay off of the workmen and to meet the situation, the management had decided to work in Bottom Seam in three shifts from 4th June 1965. The enclosed Form A is Ext. M5. But there is no evidence that the letter, Ext. M4 and the enclosed Form A. Ext. M5 were actually sent and received by the Regional Inspector of Mines. Even the despatch diary is not produced to show that the letter was despatched. Exts. M6, M7, M8, M9, M10 and M12 are office copies of a telegram and letters sent by the management to the Conciliation Officer (C) Hazaribagh, Superintendent of Police, Hazaribagh and Sub-Divisional Officer, Giridih and a notice addressed to the workmen and they are all addressed during the period immediately succeeding between 5th and 9th June, 1965. In none of them is there any reference to the decision of the management to work in the Bottom Seam of the colliery in three shifts with effect from 4th June, 1965. In this respect the Conciliation Officer (C), Hazaribagh who had conciliated in the matter on 11th June, 1965 at the colliery would have been a proper person to depose if actually the management had made the arrangement of three shifts with effect from 4th June, 1965. But he is not examined. In these circumstances I cannot accept Exts. M3 and M4 as genuine or the case of the employers that the workmen were notified about the decision at any time before 11th June, 1965, as true.

5. The objections of the workmen against the direction of the management to the workmen of both seams to work in the Bottom Seam alone were two fold, namely, (1) lack of sufficient number of working faces, and (2) lack of sufficient ventilation. It is in evidence of WW2 that at the material time in each shift 60 or 70 coal cutters were working in the Top Seam and 40 or 50 in the Bottom seam. MW1, who is the Manager of the colliery from a subsequent period has produced the Man Distribution Plan, Ext. M2. According to him there were 31 working faces in the Bottom Seam, but he does not know how many of them were workable during the material period. According to WW3 only 19 or 20 working faces were available for work in the Bottom Seam and the width of galleries was 3 feet during the material period. This evidence is not rebutted. I suppose that in a gallery of 8 feet width it is not possible for more than three miners to work simultaneously at a fact. It emerges that at the material time the number of faces in the Bottom Seam were not sufficient to enable 100 or 120 mines to work simultaneously. MW3 has in his evidence that subsequent to 4th June 1965 a screen was erected to divert the entire breeze from the Top Seam to the Bottom Seam. The very fact that from 11th June, 1965 the Bottom Seam is being worked in three shifts instead of in two shifts gives rise to the irresistible conclusion that the working faces and ventilation in the Bottom Seam were insufficient to permit all the workmen of the two seams to work in the two shifts and that the objections raised by the workmen were valid. The story set up by the employers that the workmen refused to work because Shri Kapildeo Bharati, Overman, was allowed to work, does not seem to have any substance. It is true that the employers had been setting up the story from the time of their comments to the Conciliation Officer, but putting up a case persistently does not make it true. The employers have stated that before the Conciliation Officer the workmen had put forth two conditions to resume work from 11th June, 1965, but the employers did not accept either of the two conditions. I could not understand why the workmen should refuse to work from 4th to 10th June, 1965 and resume work from 11th June, 1965 without getting any of their demands fulfilled. For these reasons also I do not find any substance in the case set up by the employers. I accept the version put forth by the workmen. Consequently, I hold that the employers themselves were responsible for the stoppage of work from 4th June to 10th June, 1965, and, as such, the workmen are entitled to their full wages and other emoluments for the period as though they were continuously in service during the period.

6. I, therefore, hold that, (1) the employers in relation to Kalyani Selected Kargali Colliery (P. O. Bermo, District Hazaribagh) are responsible for the stoppage of the work which occurred from 4th June, 1965 to 10th June 1965 in the colliery and, consequently, the workmen are entitled to their full wages and other

emoluments for the period from 4th June, 1965 to 10th June, 1965 as though they were continuously in service. No order is passed as to costs. The Award is made accordingly and submitted under Section 15 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

(Sd.) N. VENKATA RAO,
Presiding Officer,
Central Government Industrial Tribunal,
No. 2, Dhanbad.

APPENDIX I

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2),
DHANBAD

REFERENCE NO. 65 OF 1967

Employers in relation to the Kalyani Selected Kargali Colliery... *Employers**Vs.*Their Workmen... *Workmen**List of Documents admitted in evidence for Employers*

Distinguishing mark or number	Description of document and date	Date of admission	Whether admitted by consent or on proof	Proved by	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ex. M1	Memo No. FIR/3640 dt. 14-6-65 by the Regional Inspector of Mines forwarding there with complain dt. 22-5-65 by the Mazdoor of Kalyani Selected Kargali Colliery.				
Ex. M2	Man power Distribution plan for the period June, 65.	30-4-68	On proof	MW1	
Ex. M3	Copy of notice dt. 4-6-65 . . .	Do.	Do.	MW2	
Ex. M4	Letter dt. 4-6-65 addressed to the Regional Inspector of Mines.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Ex. M5	Copy of notice in Form 'A' . . .	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Ex. M6	Copy of telegram dt. 5-6-65 to C. O. (Central), Hazaribagh.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Ex. M6 (a)	Postal receipt of the Telegram . . .	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Ex. M7	Copy of letter dt. 5-6-65 to the C. O. (Central), Hazaribagh.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Ex. M8	Copy of general notice dt. 7-6-65 . . .	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Ex. M9	Copy of letter dt. 8-6-65 to S. P., Hazaribagh.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Ex. M10	Copy of letter dt. 8-6-65 to the S. P., Hazaribagh.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Ex. M11	Copy of form 'N'	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Ex. M12	Copy of letter dt. 9-6-65 to C. O. (C), Hazaribagh.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Ex. M12(a)	Its Postal receipt	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Ex. M13	Certified copy of standing order . . .	Do.	By consent		

List of Documents admitted in evidence for Workmen

Distinguishing mark or number	Description of document and date	Date of admission	Whether admitted by consent or on proof	Proved by	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ex. W1	Copy of the Telegram (Annexure 'A' of W. S. of workmen).	29-4-68	On proof	W. W. 1	
Ex. W2	Letter to the conciliation officer (Central) dt. 7-6-65 (Annexure 'B' of W. S. of workmen).	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Ex. W3	Letter to the Conciliation officer (Central) dt. 8-6-65 (Annexure 'C' of W. S. of the workmen).	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Ex. W4	Standing orders of collieries	2-5-68	By consent		
Ex. W5	Model standing orders for Coal Mining Industry.	Do.	Do.		

(Sd.) N. VENKATA RAO,
Presiding Officer,
Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal No. 2,
Dhanbad.

APPENDIX II

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2),
DHANBAD

REFERENCE No. 65 OF 1967

Employers in relation to the Kalyani Selected Kargali Colliery.....Employer

Vs.

Their workmen

....workmen

List of witness Examined for the Employers

No. of witness	Name of witness	Date of examination
MW1	Shri Rabindra Nath Majumder	30-4-1968
MW2	Sri Awadesh Singh	29-4-1968
MW3	Sri Pujan Singh	30-4-1968

List of witness Examined for the workmen

No. of witness	Name of witness	Date of examination
WW1	Sri Kanihya Singh	29-4-1968
WW2	Sri Jaylal Singh	29-4-1968
WW3	Sri Bileshi Singh	29-4-1968
WW4	Sri Jagadish Mahato	29-4-1968

(Sd.) N. VENKATA RAO,
Presiding Officer,
Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal,
No. 2 Dhanbad.

[No. 2/78/65-LRII.]

New Delhi, the 29th June 1968

S.O. 2417.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal Dhanbad in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Digwadih Colliery of Messrs Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited, Jamadoba, Post Office Jealgora (Dhanbad) and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 25th June, 1968.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT AT DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference under section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Reference No. 12 of 1964.

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the Digwadih Colliery of Messrs Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Jamadoba, P. O. Jealgora (Dhanbad).

Vs.

Thier Workmen.

PRESENT:

Shri Kamla Sahai, Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCES:

For the Employers.—Shri S. S. Mukherjee, Advocate.

For the Workmen.—Shri D. Narsingh, Advocate.

STATE: Bihar.

INDUSTRY: Coal.

Camp: Patna, the 16th June, 1968

AWARD

This is one of the batch of eight references which has been received on remand from the Patna High Court. The Central Government made this reference to this Tribunal by its Order No. 2/92/63-LRII, dated the 22nd January, 1964 for adjudication of the industrial dispute referred to in the schedule which is as follows:—

SCHEDULE

"Whether the dismissal of Shri Ram Tilak Singh, Watchman, (T. No. 3326) with effect from the 26th March, 1963 by the management of Digwadih Colliery of Messrs Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited, Jamadoba, Post Office Jealgora (District Dhanbad) was justified? If not, to what relief is he entitled?"

2. Shri Raj Kishore Prasad, the then Presiding Officer, heard all the eight cases. Shri S. S. Mukherjee, Advocate, who appeared on behalf of the employers took a preliminary objection in all the cases that they were not cases of industrial disputes but individual disputes. The reason given by him was that, though the unions sponsored the cases of the workmen, they did so after the dates of their dismissal. In other words, he submitted that the date of dismissal was the crucial date and that, unless a union or a substantial number of workmen sponsor the case of a workman before his dismissal, it cannot be a case of industrial dispute. Shri Raj Kishore Prasad accepted this objection and rejected all the references. The interested workmen filed Writ Applications before the Patna High Court in all the cases. One of them was the present reference in which the writ application was numbered as C.W.J.C. 493 of 1966. Another application which arose out of reference No. 97 of 1963 was numbered as C.W.J.C. 192 of 1966. Their Lordships took up that application first and gave a reasoned judgment. They have held that an individual dispute can turn into an industrial dispute if a union comes into existence and the workman concerned becomes its member or if a substantial number of workmen sponsor the cause of the workman before the date of the reference. Applying the principle of that decision to C.W.J.C. 493 of 1966, they allowed the application, quashed the order of the Tribunal and remanded reference No. 12 of 1964 to the Tribunal for hearing on merits and disposal in accordance with law.

3. When I took up this reference after remand, Shri S. S. Mukherjee attempted again to raise the preliminary objection, saying that the concerned union had not come into existence in this case even before the date of the reference. In view of the fact that their Lordships have not only laid down the principle but have also applied them to the facts of this case have thereafter directed the Tribunal to hear the case on merits. I did not permit him to raise the objection. The parties have been fully heard on merits.

4. The concerned workman in the present case is Ram Tilak Singh—a watchman. It appears that copper wire for taking an electric line to the Bungalow of the Asstt. Chief Mining Engineer was being laid. Such wire had already been laid near the bungalow of the Deputy Chief Mining Engineer. On the night of the 5th/6th January, 1963, Ram Tilak Singh was on duty near the bungalow of the Deputy Chief Mining Engineer to guard the copper wire. It was found next morning that about 400 ft. of the wire had been stolen and taken away. This was reported to the Watch and Ward Department. Chargesheet No. 3/68 dated the 11th/12th January, 1963 (Ext. M) was issued to Ram Tilak Singh. Although it has been stated in the chargesheet that the watchman committed misconduct under clauses 19(2) and 19(6) of the Standing Orders, the facts alleged against him have been clearly mentioned as follows:—

“It has been reported that about 400 ft. copper wire were stolen away from your duty post during the night of 5th January, 1963. This must have happened either by your connivance or due to your negligence on duty”.

5. In his reply (Ext. M1) dated the 15th January, 1963, Ram Tilak Singh has stated that the theft did not take place either due to his connivance or negligence, that Guard Commendar Basudeo Choubey came to him at about 2 A.M. and insisted that he (Ram Tilak) should accompany Basudeo Choubey on his rounds; that Ram Tilak thereafter accompanied Basudeo Choubey and returned at about 3.15 A.M. and that he then discovered that the wire had been cut. He reported the theft to his Nayak in his quarter at about 5 P.M. He added that Shri Basudeo had taken him for a round to the places of Atahar Hossain, Gaffur, Shanti Singh, Satnarain, Moulabux, Chariter and others.

6. Notice of enquiry (Ext. M2) was issued by Shri N. P. Sinha, Welfare Officer, on the 17th January, 1963, fixing the 22nd January, 1963 for enquiry. On the 22nd January, Shri N. P. Sinha first recorded the statement of Ram Tilak Singh. He next recorded the statement of Shri S. Q. Ahmed who was incharge of the Watch & Ward. He says that he had deputed Shri Ram Tilak Singh to watch the newly laid out copper wire from the Deputy Chief Mining Engineer's bungalow to Mr. Neogy's newly constructed bungalow during the night in accordance with the instructions received from the Security Officer, that he received a message at about 7 A.M. on the 6th January, 1963 that theft of copper wire had found that about 400 ft. of copper wire had been stolen during the night of 5th/6th January, 1963; that he made enquiries from Ram Tilak who did not give any reply for half an hour but thereafter replied that he had gone to A.C.E.T.C's bungalow to warm himself with Atahar at a fire which was there and that (as he himself knew) the night was very cold. Ram Tilak put him just one question in cross-examination but did not elicit any important point. The statement of Shri S. Q. Ahmed is Ext.M 4.

7. The statement of Havildar Musal Pandey (Ext. M 5) shows that Ram Tilak Singh was deputed to guard the wire; that Ram Tilak came to him at about 5-30 A.M. and reported that wire had been stolen after 3 A.M. during his absence when he went to warm himself at the fire lighted by Shri Atahar at the Asstt. Chief Mining Engineer's Bungalow where he was slightly delayed. Ram Tilak put two questions in cross-examination to the Havildar but could not take anything important from him.

8. Nayak Noor Hussain's statement is (Ext. M6). He has stated that Ram Tilak's duty started from 10 P.M. and continued until 6 A.M., that he went to the Nayak's quarters at about 7 A.M. and reported that copper wire was stolen during the time that he was on duty, that he (Nayak) enquired from Ram Tilak as to whether he had left his place of duty whereupon Ram Tilak replied that he had not gone anywhere except near the fire which Shri Atahar had lighted at the Asstt. Chief Mining Engineer's bungalow. Opportunity to cross-examine the Nayak was given to Ram Tilak but he could not get anything useful from him.

9. Basudeo Choubey's statement (Ext. M7) is to the effect that he did not take Ram Tilak away from his duty post for the purpose of going upon his rounds with him, that all the watchman are angry with him because he does not allow them

to sleep at their posts of watch, and that he had found Ram Tilak asleep on that very night at about 2 A.M. and had awakened him.

10. The Enquiry Officer recorded the statement of Atahar Hussain (Ext. M8), Gaffur (Ext. M9), Shanti Singh, (Ext. M11), Satya Narayan (Ext. M10), Moula Bux (Ext. M12) and Ramcharitar Ram (Ext. M13) who were all named by Ram Tilak in his reply (Ext. M1). Atahar Hussain, Shanti Singh and Moula Bux said that Ram Tilak had come to them in the company of Basudeo Choubey but the others did not support this story. The statement (Ext. M14) of Ram Naresh Tewari, was also recorded. He did not give any support to the story that Ram Tilak was with Basudeo Choubey on his rounds.

11. In the enquiry report (Ext. M15), Shri N. P. Sinha has referred in detail to the evidence adduced before him. At one stage, he seems to have accepted the evidence to the effect that Ram Tilak had left the place of duty and had gone to warm himself at the post of Atahar. At the end, he has held that Ram Tilak has failed to establish that the Guard Commander, Shri Basudeo Choubey, made him accompany him on his rounds and that the prosecution witnesses have proved that the theft of copper wire took place during the duty hours of Ram Tilak at a time when he might have slept or left his duty post or connived with the thieves in the committance of the acts.

12. On the basis of the report, the Chief Mining Engineer, issued a letter (Ext. M17) dated the 18th/19th March, 1963, dismissing Ram Tilak from the Steel Company's service with effect from the 26th March, 1963.

13. Shri Narsingh, who has appeared on behalf of the workman, has argued that the enquiry was irregular. In support of this argument, he has urged that the Enquiring Officer was undoubtedly wrong in examining the alleged delinquent before examining the witnesses who were examined to support the management's version. In support of this argument, he has placed reliance upon the decisions of the Supreme Court of India in *Sur Enamel and Stamping Works, Ltd., versus Their workmen*, 1963 (II) L.L.J. 367, *Meenglas Tea Estate versus Its workmen*, 1963 (II) L.L.J. 392 and *Associated Cement Companies, Ltd. versus Their workmen* and another 1963 (II) L.L.J. 396. As has, however, been laid down in the case of *Firestone Type and Rubber Company, Ltd., versus Their Workmen*, 1967 (II) L.L.J. 715; that it is not an invariable rule that the enquiry proceeding must be vitiated on the ground that the alleged delinquent is examined by the Enquiry Officer before the management's witnesses against him are examined. There may be several exceptions and one of those exceptions may be that the case against the delinquent is based upon admitted facts and it is he himself who has to explain those facts. In my opinion, the present case manifestly comes under this exception. It is clearly admitted in this case that Ram Tilak had been deputed to guard copper wire during the night of the 5th/6th January, 1963. It is also admitted that sometime between 2 A.M. and 3.15 A.M. during the period of his duty, about 400ft. of the copper wire which he was guarding, was stolen. In was, therefore, entirely for Ram Tilak to explain how he can be held to be free from the responsibility for the theft. That is exactly what he attempted to prove. He has said that he is not responsible because a higher Officer, took him away from his duty post for a little over an hour. Unfortunately for him, however, the Enquiry Officer has not accepted this explanation. In these circumstances, it can not be said that the examination of Ram Tilak at the stage at which he was examined vitiates the proceedings. No other point has been argued against the validity of the enquiry report. In my opinion, this is not a case in which the Enquiry Officer's report can be challenged or re-opened.

14. Another point which Shri Narsingh has raised is that Ram Tilak was charged with misconduct under clauses 19(2) and 19(6) of the company's Standing Orders but neither of those clauses applies to the facts of this case. Misconduct under clause 19(2) has been described to be "theft", fraud or dishonesty in connection with the Co's business or property". Misconduct under clause 19(6) has been described to be "Habitual negligence or neglect of work". It thus seems to me that the misconduct proved to have been committed by Ram Tilak does not come under either of these clauses. The position, however, is that he was clearly told in the chargesheet that "about 400 ft. copper wire were stolen away from his duty post during the night of 5th January, 1963. This must have happened either by your connivance or due to your negligence on duty". The Officer who drew up the chargesheet committed a mistake in referring to the particular sub-clauses of clause 19 of the Standing Orders. He could well have charged Ram Tilak under clause 19(2) read with clause 19(20) which refers to abetment of an act of misconduct mentioned in clause 19. He could also have charged Ram Tilak

under clause 19(18) of the Standing Orders which punishes leaving work without permission. In my opinion, the punishment imposed upon Shri Ram Tilak cannot be said to be vitiated simply because the relevant clauses of the Standing Orders were not but other clauses were mentioned. This is my conclusion because no prejudice can possibly be said to have been caused to Ram Tilak in view of the fact that, in the chargesheet, he was clearly told what the facts against him were. Indeed, he made a serious attempt to defend himself against the facts alleged against him by stating that he was helpless because a higher officer had taken him away from his place of duty so that the wire remained unguarded for more than an hour.

15. In the circumstances mentioned above, I am clearly of the opinion that Ram Tilak's dismissal with effect from the 26th March, 1963 was fully justified. The 2nd question does not, therefore, arise for consideration. This is my award. It may now be submitted to the Central Government under section 15 of the Industrial Disputes Act.

Sd./- KAMLA SAHAI,
Presiding Officer.
[No. 2/92/63-LRII.]

ORDERS

New Delhi, the 28th June 1968

S.O. 2418.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Selected Fatka Colliery, Post Office Nirsachatti, District Dhanbad and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

Whether the management of the Selected Fatka Colliery, Post Office Nirsachatti, District Dhanbad was justified in dismissing its workman, Shri Sunil Baran Sheel, Mining Sirdar, with effect from the 13th September, 1967? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?

[No. 2/49/68-LRII.]

New Delhi, the 29th June 1968

S.O. 2419.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the East Bastacolla Colliery, Post Office Dhansar (Dhanbad) and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

Whether the management of the East Bastacolla Colliery Post Office Dhansar (Dhanbad) was justified in terminating the services of its workmen Binoda Mahatain, Gangi Mahatain and Parbati Mahatain, Wagon Loaders, with effect from the 17th February, 1968? If not, to what relief are these workmen entitled?

[No. 2/76/68-LRII.]

BALWANT SINGH, Under Secy.

(Department of Labour and Employment)*New Delhi, the 27th June 1968*

S.O. 2420.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4 of the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1946 (22 of 1946), read with Sub-Rule (3) of rule 3 of the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Rules, 1948, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri R. N. Saksena as a member of the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Advisory Committee for the State of Rajasthan and makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Employment No. S.O. 2390, dated the 22nd July, 1965, namely:—

In the said notification against item (5), for the entry in the first Column Shri P. P. Nag, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

“Shri R. N. Saksena”.

[No. 7/43/67-M.III.]

K. D. HAJELA, Under Secy.

(Department of Labour and Employment)**ORDER***New Delhi, the 26th June 1968*

S.O. 2421.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the management of the Associated Cement Companies Ltd., Cement House, 121, Queen's Road, Bombay-1, and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed and that the said dispute involves a question of national importance and that the dispute is also of such a nature that industrial establishments situated in more than one State are likely to be interested in, or affected by, such dispute;

And whereas, the Central Government is of opinion that the dispute should be adjudicated by a National Tribunal;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7B and sub-section (1A) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby constitutes a National Industrial Tribunal at Dhanbad of which Shri Kamla Sahai shall be the Presiding Officer, and refers the said dispute to it for adjudication.

SCHEDULE

In respect of the workmen employed in the Head Office, Branches and Works including Quarries of the Associated Cement Companies Ltd., what quantum of Bonus should be paid for the year 1965-66?

[No. 17/8/67-LR.III.]

G. MISRA, Dy. Secy.

(Department of Labour and Employment)**CORRIGENDUM***New Delhi, the 28th June 1968*

S.O. 2422.—In the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) No. S.O. 1569, dated the 20th April, 1968, appearing on pages 2115-2116 of the Gazette of India, Part II, section 3, sub-section (ii), dated the 4th May, 1968, at page 2115,

for “Industrial Tribunal No. 2 at Calcutta”,

read “Industrial Tribunal at Calcutta”.

[No. F. 1/22/68-LR-I.]

O. P. TALWAR, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT & COMPANY AFFAIRS**(Department of Industrial Development)***New Delhi, the 28th June 1968*

S.O. 2423.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 72 of the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (2 of 1911), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Commerce and Industry, No. S.R.O. 681, dated the 23rd March, 1955, namely:—

In the said notification, the item “(13) The Director, Central Glass and Ceramics Research Institute, Calcutta” shall be omitted.

[No. F. 33(2)-PP&D/68.]

HARGUNDAS, Under Secy.

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समन्वय-कार्य मंत्रालय**(औद्योगिक विकास विभाग)**

नई दिल्ली, 26 जून 1968

एस० ओ० 2424.—भारतीय पेटेंट तथा डिजाइन अधिनियम, 1911 (1911 का 2) की धारा 72 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद् द्वारा भारत सरकार के भूतपूर्व वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या एस० आर० ओ० 681 दिनांक 23 मार्च 1955 में और आगे निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है; अर्थात् :—

उपर्युक्त अधिसूचना में मद संख्या “(13) निदेशक, केन्द्रीय कांच तथा चीनी मिट्टी अनुसंधान संस्था, कलकत्ता” निकाल दी जायेगी।

[सं० 33 (2) पी० पी० एण्ड डी०/68.]

हर्गुनदास, अव्वर सचिव।

(Department of Industrial Development)**(Indian Standards Institution)***New Delhi, the 19th June 1968*

S. O. 2425.—In official notification of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Indian Standards Institution) notification No. S.O. 281 dated 5 January 1968 published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, Sub-Section (ii) dated 25 January 1968, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that the marking fee per unit for Plaster of Paris has been revised. The revised rate of marking fee details of which are mentioned in the Schedule given hereafter shall come into force with effect from 1 January, 1968.

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Product/Class of Product	No. and Title of Relevant Indian Standard	Unit	Marking fee per unit
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Plaster of paris	IS:2333-1963 Specification for plaster of paris.	One tonne	Rs. 1.00 per unit for the first 1500 tonnes, 50 paise per unit for the next 1000 tonnes and 35 paise per unit for production beyond 2500 tonnes

[No. CMD/13 : 10.]

New Delhi, the 24th June, 1968

S.O. 2426.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (1) of Regulation 8 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, as subsequently amended, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notified that twentytwo licences, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, have been granted authorizing the licensees to use the Standard Mark.

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No. and Date	Period of Validity From To	Name and Address of the Licensee	Article/Process Covered by the Licence	Relevant Indian Standard
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	CM/L-1689 1-5-1968	1-5-68	30-4-69	Madura Mills Co. Ltd., New Jail Road, Madurai.	Grey cotton duck variety No. 2, IS: 1422-1959 Specification for cotton duck, dyed or water-proofed
2	CM/L-1690 1-5-1968	1-5-68	30-4-69	Arun Steel Industries, 1, Oil Installation Road, Calcutta-43.	Structural steel (standard quality) IS: 226-1962 Specification for structural steel standard quality (<i>third revision</i>).
3	CM/L-1691 1-5-1968	1-5-68	30-4-69	Arun Steel Industries, 1, Oil Installation Road, Calcutta-43.	Structural steel (ordinary quality) IS: 1977-1962 Specification for structural steel (ordinary quality).
4	CM/L-1692 13-5-1968	16-5-68	15-5-69	P.V.C. Wires & Cables Pvt. Ltd. 1, Ishan Ghosh Road, Calcutta-8.	Hard-drawn stranded aluminium and steel-cored aluminium conductors for overhead power transmission purposes. IS: 398-1961 Specification for hard-drawn stranded aluminium and steel-cored aluminium conductors for overhead power transmission purposes (<i>revised</i>).
5	CM/L-1693 13-5-1968	16-5-68	15-5-69	Prakash Pulverising Mills, Industrial Area, Alwar (Rajasthan).	Aldrin emulsifiable concentrates. IS: 1307-1958 Specification for aldrin emulsifiable concentrates.
6	CM/L-1694 14-5-1968	16-5-68	15-5-69	Khorana Mineral & Chemical Industries, Chander Nagar, Gurgaon (Haryana).	BHC dusting powders. IS: 561-1962 Specification for BHC dusting powders (<i>second revision</i>).
7	CM/L-1695 14-5-1968	1-6-68	31-5-69	Ankar Industries, Jessore Road, P.O. Madhyamgram, (24 Parganas) having their office at 16/1 Ganesh Chandra Avenue, Calcutta-13.	BHC water dispersible powder concentrates. IS: 562-1962 Specification for BHC water dispersible powder concentrates.
8	CM/L-1696 16-5-1968	16-5-68	15-5-69	G. & H. Shaw (Pvt.) Ltd., Ichhapur Road, Dasnagar, Howrah.	Structural steel (standard quality). IS: 226-1962 Specification for structural steel (standard quality) (<i>third revision</i>).

9	CM/L-1697 16-5-1968	16-5-68	15-5-69	G. & H. Shaw (Pvt.) Ltd., Ichhapur Road, Dasnagar, Howrah.	Structural steel (ordinary quality)	IS: 1977-1962 Specification for structural steel (ordinary quality).
10	CM/L-1698 16-5-1968	16-5-68	15-5-69	Golden Steel Corpn. Pvt. Ltd., 64 G. T. Road, Liluah, Howrah.	Structural steel (standard quality)	IS: 226-1962 Specification for structural steel (standard quality) (<i>third revision</i>).
11	CM/L-1699 16-5-1968	16-5-68	15-5-69	Golden Steel Corpn. Pvt. Ltd., 64 G.T. Road, Liluah, Howrah.	Structural steel (ordinary quality)	IS: 1977-1962 Specification for structural steel (ordinary quality).
12	CM/L-1700 17-5-1968	1-6-68	31-5-69	Pesticides India, Udaisagar Road, Udaipur.	Organe mercurial dry seed dressing formulations.	IS: 3284-1965 Specification for organe mercurial dry seed dressing formulations.
13	CM/L-1701 17-5-1968	1-6-68	31-5-69	Agro Industrial Chemical Co., 13-A, Kolyani View, Rudra- pur (Nainital).	BHC dusting powders.	IS: 561-1962 Specification for BHC dusting powders (<i>second revision</i>).
14	CM/L-1702 22-5-1968	1-6-68	31-5-69	Mahendra Electricals Ltd., Kamla Mission Road, Nadiad, W. Rly.	Hard-drawn stranded aluminium and steel-cored aluminium conductors for overhead power transmission purposes.	IS: 398-1961 Specification for hard-drawn stranded alumi- nium and steel-cored alumi- nium conductors for overhead power transmission purposes.
15	CM/L-1703 16-5-1968	16-5-68	15-5-69	Shree Ram Mills Ltd., Fergus- son Road, Lower Parel, Bombay-13.	Tracing cloth.	IS: 2037-1962 Specification for tracing cloth.
16	CM/L-1704 21-5-1968.	1-6-68	31-5-69	Chemicals & Insecticides, Ram- nagar Karanjah, Rly. Sta- tion, Kusmhi, N. E. Rly., Gorakhpur (U.P.) having their office at Saraf Chamber, Hindi Bazar, Gorakhpur (U.P.)	BHC dusting powders.	IS: 561-1962 Specification for BHC dusting powders (<i>Secoud revision</i>).
17	CM/L-1705 31-5-1968	1-6-68	31-5-69	Esso Standard Eastern Inc. Survey No. 24. 3-A & B Chikkabiderakallu Village, Neelamangola Taluka, Banga- lore, Tumkur Road, Banga- lore Distt.	Malathion emulsifiable concen- trates.	IS: 2567-1967 Specification for malathion emulsifiable concen- trates.
18	CM/L-1706 31-5-1968	1-6-68	31-5-69	Esso Standard Eastern Inc. Survey No. 24. 3-A & B Chikkabiderakallu Village, Neelamangola Taluka, Banga- lore, Tumkur Road, Bangalore Distt.	DDT emulsifiable concentrates.	IS: 633-1956 Specification for DDT emulsifiable concen- trates.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
19	CM/L-1707 31-5-1968	1-6-68	31-5-69	Aluminium Industries Ltd., Ramachandraparam, Hydera- bad-32 (A.P. State).	Hard-drawn stranded aluminium conductors for overhead power transmission purposes.	IS: 398-1961 Specification for hard-drawn stranded alumi- nium and steel-cored alumi- nium conductors for overhead power transmission purposes (revised).
20	CM/L-1708 31-5-1968	1-6-68	31-5-69	Gladstone Lyall & Co. Ltd., 4 Fairlie Place, Calcutta-1 having their registered office at 59, Kalicharan Ghosh Road, Calcutta-50.	Bitumen primer for use in water- proofing and damp-proofing.	IS: 3384-1965 Specification for bitumen primer for use in waterproofing and damp- proofing.
21	CM/L-1709 31-5-1968	1-6-68	31-5-69	Bengal Potteries Ltd., 45 Tangra Road, Calcutta-13.	Dinnerware	IS: 2857-1964 Specification for earthenware dinnerware.
22	CM/L-1710 31-5-1968	1-6-68	31-5-69	National Engineering Industries Ltd., 2, Beerpara Road Lane, DumDum Road, Calcutta-30.	Bicycle rubber tubes.	IS: 2415-1963 Specification for bicycle rubber tubes.

[No. CMD/13: 11]

S.O. 2427—In pursuance of sub-regulation (1) of Regulation 5 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are mentioned in the Schedule given hereafter, have been cancelled:

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and Title of the Indian Standard cancelled	No. and Date of Gazette Notification in which Establishment of the Indian Standard was Notified
1	IS: 1325-1958 Glossary of textile terms—man-made fibres or filaments.	S.O. 1862 dated 17 August 1959, published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, Sub-Section (ii) dated 29 August 1959.
2	IS: 1620-1961 Methods of test (chemical) for industrial water.	S.O. 1573 dated 17 May 1962, published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) dated 26 May 1962.
3	IS: 1621-1963 Methods of sampling of industrial water for physical and chemical examination.	S.O. 1683 dated 10 June 1963, published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) dated 22 June 1963.
4	IS: 1631-1960 Methods of test (physical) for industrial water.	S.O. 2560 dated 5 December 1960, published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) dated 10 December 1960.

[No. CMD/13:7].

S.O. 2428.—Certification Marks Licences, details of which are mentioned in the schedule given hereafter, have lapsed or their renewal deferred :

THE SCHEDULE

Serial No.	Licence No. & date	Licensee's Name & Address	Article/Process and the Relevant IS : No.	S.O. Number and Date of the Gazette Notifying Grant of Licence	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	CM/L-652 28-4-1964	The Bharat Carbon & Ribbon Ink, Mfg. Co. Ltd., Plot No. 66-A Industrial Area, Faridabad Township (Punjab) having their office at N-75, Bombay Life Building, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.	Duplicating, All Weather, Black for Rotary Type Machines IS: 1222-1957.	S.O. 1676 dated 16-5-1964.	Deferred after 31-3-1968.
2	CM/L-654 28-4-1964	M/s. Shree Venkateswara Minera's (Private) Ltd., 3 Elaiya Mudali Street, Tondiarpet, Madras-21 having their office at 337, Thamibu Chetty Street, Madras-1.	BHC dusting powders IS: 561-1962.	S.O. 1676 dated 16-5-1964	Deferred after 30-4-1968.
3	CM/L-660 29-4-1964	M/s. Spartak Electricals, Bombay Dyeing Mills Compound, "J" Shed, Old Prabhadevi Road, Bombay-28.	Three-phase induction motors up to 10 HP only IS: 325-1961	S.O. 1676 dated 16-5-1964	Deferred after 31-5-1968.
4	CM/L-969 28-11-1964	M/s. Bhutoria Bros. (P) Ltd., 130, Dharamtolla Road, Salkia, Howrah having their office at 56, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1.	Jute Hessiah IS: 2818-1964	S.O. 79 dated 2-1-1965	Lapsed after 30-11-1967.
5	CM/L-970 28-11-1964	Do.	Jute Sackings IS: 1943-1964	S.O. 79 dated 2-1-1965	Lapsed after 30-11-1967.
6	CM/L-1092 3-6-1965	The National Foundry and Rolling Mills Ltd., Nayabazar, Cuttack-4.	Structural Steel (Standard Quality) IS: 226-1962.	S.O. 2403 dated 31-7-1965	Deferred after 12-3-1968.

7	CM/L-1093 3-6-1965	No.	Structural Steel (Ordinary Quality) IS: 1977-1962.	S.O. 2403 dated 31-7-1965	Deferred after 12-3-1968.
8	CM/L-1156 20-10-1965	M/s. Traco Cable Co. Ltd., Irimpanam, Thiruvam- kulam Village, Kanayannur Taluk, Ernakulam Distt. (Kerala State).	PVC Insulated (Heavy Duty) Electric Cables for working voltages upto and including 1100 volts with aluminium conductors only, IS: 1554 (Pt. I)-1961.	S.O. 3586 dated 20-11-1965	Deferred after 15-5-1968.
9	CM/L-1411 27-3-1967	M/s. Hind Cycles Limited, 250 Worli, Bombay-18.	Bicycle Rims of 28x1 1/2 mm size only IS: 624-1961.	S.O. 1531 dated 29-4-1967	Lapsed after 31-3-1968.
10	CM/L-1435 9-5-1967	M/s. Bharat Minerals & Chemi- cals Company, Transport Depot Road, (Behind No. 9) Calcutta-27 having their office at 174 Mahatma Gandhi Road, Calcutta-7.	Aldrin emulsifiable concentrates IS: 1307-1958.	S.O. 2080 dated 24-6-1967	Deferred after 15-5-1968.
11	CM/L-1440 15-5-1967	M/s. Singhal Pesticides, 9/122, Moti Bagh, Jamuna Bridge, Agra (U.P.)	BHC dusting powders IS: 561- 1962	S.O. 2080 dated 24-6-1967	Deferred after 15-5-1968.
12	CM/L-1446 29-5-1967	M/s. Indian Crafts & Industries, 14/15, Civil Lines, Kanpur and 17/101 Ram Narayan Bazar, Kanpur.	Ammunition boots for general purposes IS: 583-1954.	S.O. 2080 dated 24-6-1967	Deferred after 31-5-1968.

[No. CMD/13:14]

S.O. 2429—In pursuance of sub-regulation (1) of Regulation 8 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, as subsequently amended, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that seventy-three licences, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, have been renewed.

THE SCHEDULE

Serial No.	Licence No. and date	Period of Validity		Name and Address of the Licensee	Article/Process covered by the licence	Relevant Indian Standard
		From	To			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	CM/L-27 20-5-1957	1-6-68	31-5-69	M/s. Electrical Manufacturing Co. Ltd., EMC Gardens, 136, Jessore Road, Calcutta-28.	Hard-drawn stranded aluminium and steel-cored aluminium conductors for overhead power transmission purposes.	IS : 398-1961 Specification for hard-drawn stranded aluminium and steel-cored aluminium conductors for overhead power transmission purposes. (<i>revised</i>).
2	CM/L-87 22-5-1958.	1-6-68	31-5-69	M/s. Bagdogra Plywood Factory, P.O. Bagdogra, Distt. Darjeeling (West Bengal).	Tea-chest plywood panels.	IS : 10-1964 Specification for plywood tea-chests (<i>second revision</i>).
3	CM/L-185 26-4-1960.	1-5-68	31-10-68	M/s. Shalimar Tar Products (1935) Ltd., 6, Lyons Range, Calcutta-1.	Bitumen felts for water-proofing and damp-proofing.	IS : 1322-1965 Specification for bitumen felts for water and damp-proofing. (<i>revised</i>).
4	CM/L-187 26-4-1960	1-5-68	30-4-69	The Indian Cable Co. Ltd., 9, Hare Street, Calcutta.	Paper insulated lead sheathed cables for electricity supply up to and including 33 kV.	IS : 692-1965 Specification for paper insulated lead-sheathed cables for electricity supply (<i>revised</i>).
5	CM/L-188 27-4-1960.	16-5-68	15-5-69	M/s. Bharat Starch & Chemicals Ltd., P.O. Yamuna Nagar, (Rly. Station Jagadhri), Distt. Ambala.	(i) Maize starch for use in the cotton textile industry. (ii) Edible maize starch (corn flour).	(i) IS : 1184-1957 Specification for maize starch for use in the cotton textile industry. (ii) IS : 1005-1957 Specification for edible maize starch (corn flour).
6	CM/L-189 27-4-1960.	16-5-68	15-5-69	M/s. Gautam Electric Motors Pvt. Ltd., 42 Okhla Industrial Estate, New Delhi-20.	Three-phase induction motors from 1 HP to 25 HP with class 'A' and 'B' insulation.	IS : 325-1961 Specification for three-phase induction motors (<i>second revision</i>).
7	CM/L-190 25-5-1960.	1-6-68	31-5-69	The Indian Turpentine and Rosin Co. Ltd., P.O. Clutterbuckganj, Bareilly (U.P.)	Rosin (gum rosin)	IS : 553-1955 Specification for rosin (gum rosin).

8	CM/L-241 21-11-1950	16-5-68	15-5-69	M/s. Bharat Pulverising Mills Ltd., Chinch Pokli Cross Lane, Byculla, Bombay-8.	BHC water dispersible powder concentrates.	IS : 562-1958 Specification for BHC water dispersible powder concentrates (<i>revised</i>).
9	CM/L-268 30-1-1961.	1-6-68	30-11-68	M/s. All India Medical Corporation, Mulji Jetha Building, 185 Princess Street, Bombay-2.	BHC water dispersible powder concentrates.	IS : 562-1962 Specification for BHC water dispersible powder concentrates (<i>second revision</i>).
10	CM/L-292 20-4-1961	16-5-68	15-5-69	M/s. Burma-Shell Oil Storage & Distributing Co. of India Ltd., Burmah-Shell House, Ballard Estate, Bombay-1.	Aldrin emulsifiable concentrates.	IS : 1307-1958 Specification for aldrin emulsifiable concentrates.
11	CM/L-293 28-4-1961	16-5-68	15-5-69	M/s. Burma Shell Oil Storage & Distributing Co. of India Ltd., Burmah-Shell House, Ballard Estate, Bombay-1.	Endrin emulsifiable concentrates.	IS : 1310-1958 Specification for endrin emulsifiable concentrates.
12	CM/L-295 28-4-1961	15-5-68	15-5-69	M/s. Bharat Pulverising Mills Pvt. Ltd., 38-A, Sayani Road, Bombay-28.	Endrin emulsifiable concentrates.	IS : 1310-1958 Specification for endrin emulsifiable concentrates.
13	CM/L-296 28-4-1961	16-5-68	15-5-69	M/s. Indian Rare Earths Ltd., Udyogamandal P.O., Alwayee (Kerala State).	Trisodium phosphate technical, dodecahydrate grade.	IS : 573-1964 Specification for trisodium phosphate technical (<i>revised</i>).
14	CM/L-298 28-4-1961	16-5-68	15-5-69	M/s. Sri Shunmuga Metal Works, Singiliyandavarpuram, Tiruchirapalli.	Wrought aluminium and aluminium alloy utensils.	IS : 21-1959 Specification for wrought aluminium and aluminium alloys for utensils (<i>second revision</i>).
15	CM/L-299 28-4-1961	16-5-68	15-5-69	M/s. J.B. Mungtharam & Co., P.O. Residency, Gwalior.	Biscuits (excluding wafer biscuits).	IS : 1011-1957 Specification for biscuit (excluding wafer biscuits).
16	CM/L-300 28-4-1961	16-5-68	15-5-69	M/s. New D'gviaysinhji Tin Factory, Grain Market, Jamnagar.	18-Litre square tins.	IS : 916-1958 Specification for 18-Litre square tins.
17	CM/L-411 30-4-1962	16-5-68	15-11-68	M/s. Mysore Insecticides Co. Pvt. Ltd., 18, Vaidyanatha Mudali Street, Tondiarpet, Madras-21 having their Office at 31A North Beach Road, Madras-1.	BHC water dispersible powder concentrates.	IS : 562-1962 Specification for BHC water dispersible powder concentrates (<i>second revision</i>).
18	CM/L-412 30-4-1962	16-5-68	15-5-69	M/s. Electrosteel Castings Limited, P.O. Sukchar, Distt. 24 Parganas, (West Bengal).	Centrifugally cast (spun) iron pressure pipes for water, gas and sewage.	IS : 1536-1967 Specification for centrifugally cast (spun) iron pressure pipes for water, gas and sewage (<i>revised</i>).

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19	CM/L-413 5-5-1962	16-5-68	15-5-69	M/s. Devidayal Cable Industries Pvt. Ltd., Pokhran Road, Majiwada Village, Thana (Maharashtra State) having their Office at Gupta Mills Estate, Darukhana, Bombay-10.	<p><i>Type</i> (a) <i>VIR cables for fixed wiring</i></p> <p>(i) TRS (tough rubber sheathed) 250/ 440 & 650/1100V (ii) Braided and compounded 250/ 440 & 650/1100V (iii) Weatherproof 250/440V (iv) Flame retarding. 250/440 & 650/110V (v) Weatherproof 650/1100V</p> <p>(b) <i>VIR Flexible Cables.</i> (vi) Welding cables ..</p> <p>(c) <i>VIR Flexible Cords</i> (vii) TRS (tough rubber sheathed) 250/ 440V</p>	<p><i>Voltage grade</i></p> <p>Copper or aluminium. Aluminium only. Copper only. Copper only.</p>	<p><i>Conductor</i></p> <p>(i) IS : 434 (Part I)-1964 Specification for rubber insulated cables with copper conductors (<i>revised</i>). (ii) IS : 434 (Part I)-1964 Specification for rubber insulated cables with aluminium conductors (<i>revised</i>).</p>
20	CM/L-414 9-5-1962	16-5-68	15-5-69	M/s. Pest Control Corporation, 2/4, Central Park, Jadavpur, Calcutta-32 having their Office at 27 Bentinck Street, Calcutta-1.	BHC smoke generators	IS : 1505-1959 Specification for BHC smoke generators.	
21	CM/L-420 30-5-1962	1-6-68	31-5-71	M/s. Hindustan National Glass Mfg. Co. Ltd., Guru Garden Road, Rishra, Distt. Hooghly having their Head Office at 2, Wellesley Place, Calcutta-1.	Glass milk bottles.	IS : 1392-1959 Specification for glass milk bottles.	
22	CM/L-507 21-2-1963	16-5-68	15-5-69	M/s. Geo Industries and Insecticides (India) Pvt. Ltd., Field No. 82/3(a) Sathankadu Kaladipet, Madras-19.	DDT dusting powders.	IS : 564-1961 Specification for DDT dusting powders (<i>revised</i>).	

23	CM/L-517 22-3-1963	16-4-68	15-4-69	M/s. Yawalkar Insecticides & Chemicals, Factory Shed No. 20, Industrial Estate, Kamptee Road, Nagpur having their Office at Bhagwagar Layout, Dharampet, Nagpur-1.	BHC dusting powders.	IS : 561-1962 Specification for BHC dusting powders (second revision).
24	CM/L-529 19-4-1963	16-5-68	15-5-69	M/s. Jaipur Maize Products Company, Jaipur West, Jaipur having their Head Office at Gehlot Bhavan, New Colony, Jaipur.	Flushing cisterns, bell type, for water closets and urinals 12.5 and 15 litres capacity.	IS : 774-1964 Specification for flushing cisterns for water closets and urinals (valveless siphonic type) (second revision).
25	CM/L-530 29-4-1963	1-6-68	30-11-68	M/s. J.B. Norton & Sons, Ltd., 50, Debendra Chandra Roy Road, Calcutta-15 having their Regd. Office at Stephen House, 4 Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta-1.	Flushing cisterns for water closets and urinals (valveless siphonic type), high level only.	IS : 774-1964 Specification for flushing cisterns for water closets and urinals (valveless siphonic type) (second revision).
26	CM/L-535 30-4-1963	1-6-68	31-5-69	M/s. Power Cables Pvt. Ltd., Vithalwadi (P.B. No. 4), Kalyan (C. Rly.).	PVC insulated cables with aluminium conductors (250/440 V and 650/1100 V grades).	IS : 694 (Part II)-1964 Specification for rubber insulated cables (for voltages up to and including 1100 volts) with aluminium conductors (revised).
27	CM/L-545 5-6-1963	1-6-68	31-5-69	M/s. Assam Veneer & Sons Mills, P.O. Ledo, Distt. Lakhimpur, Upper Assam.	Tea-Chest plywood panels.	IS : 10-1964 Specification for plywood tea-chests (second revision).
28	CM/L-546 5-6-1963	1-6-68	31-5-69	M/s. Varat Timber Assam Pvt. Ltd., Makum Road, Tinsukia, Assam having their Head Office at 67B, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1.	Tea-chest plywood panels.	IS : 10-1964 Specification for plywood tea-chests (second revision).
29	CM/L-619 10-1-1964	1-6-68	31-5-69	The Indian Tube Company (1953) Limited, Jamshedpur, Bihar having their Regd. Office at 41 Chowringhee Road, Calcutta-16.	Mild steel tubes and tubulars.	IS : 1239-1964 Specification for mild steel tubes and tubulars (revised).
30	CM/L-647 19-3-1964	16-4-68	15-4-69	M/s. Jaya Shree Textiles & Industries Ltd., Rishra, Distt. Hooghly (West Bengal).	Fire fighting hose type 2 (fabric reinforced rubber lined woven jacketed).	IS : 636-1962 Specification for fire fighting hose (rubber lined woven jacketed) (revised).

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31	CM/L-653 28-4-1964	1-6-68	[31-5-69	M/s. Anand Water Meter Mfg. Co., Palluruthy Industrial Area, Cochin-5.	Water meters (domestic type).	IS : 779-1965 Specification for water meters (domestic type) (second revision).
32	CM/L-656 20-4-1964	1-6-68	[31-5-69	M/s. Tensile Steel Limited, Hirabang, Vishwamitri Road, Baroda.	Plain hard-drawn steel wire prestressed concrete.	IS : 1785 (Part I)-1966 Specification for plain hard-drawn steel wire for prestressed concrete. Part I cold drawn stress relieved wire (revised).
33	CM/L-662 1-5-1964	1-6-68	[31-5-69	M/s. Universal Cables Ltd., Village Ghurdang, Tehsil Raghurajnagar, Distt. Satna, Satna (M.P.).	Paper-insulated lead-sheathed cables (with aluminium conductors) for electricity supply upto and including 22 kV.	IS : 692-1965 Specification for paperinsulated lead-sheathed cables for electricity supply (revised).
34	CM/L-663 1-5-1964	1-6-68	31-5-69	M/s. Insulated Cables (India) Ltd., Industrial Area, Rajpura (Punjab).	Paper-insulated lead-sheathed cables (with aluminium conductors) for electricity supply 11 kV and 22 kV.	IS : 692-1965 Specification for paperinsulated lead-sheathed cables for electricity supply (revised).
35	CM/L-891 28-11-1964	1-12-67	30-11-68	M/s. Alliance Jute Mills Co. Ltd., P.O. Jagatdal, 24 Parganas having their Office at 3 Netaji Subhash Road, Calcutta-1.	Jute hessian.	IS : 2818-1964 Specification for Indian hessian.
36	CM/L-892 28-11-1964	1-12-67	30-11-68	M/s Alliance Jute Mills Co. Ltd., P.O. Jagatdal, 24 Parganas having their Office at 3 Netaji Subhash Road, Calcutta-1.	Jute sackings.	(i) IS : 1943-1964 Specification for A-twill jute bags (revised). (ii) IS : 2874-1964 Specification for heavy cee jute bags. (iii) IS : 2875-1964 Specification for jute corn sacks. (iv) IS : 2566-1965 Specification for B-twill jute bags (revised). (v) IS : 3794-1966 Specification for Liverpool twill (L-twill) bags. (vi) IS : 3667-1966 Specification for B-twill cloth. (vii) IS : 3668-1966 Specification for Liverpool twill (L-twill) cloth. (viii) IS : 3750-1966 Specification for jute corn sack cloth.

37	CM/L-992 25-1-1965	1-5-68	30-4-69	M/s. Yawalkar Insecticides & Chemicals, 20, Industrial Estate, Kamptee Road, Nagpur-4.	Organo mercurial dry seed-dressing formulations.	(iv) IS : 3751-1966 Specification for heavy oee cloth. IS : 3284-1965 Specification for organo mercurial dry seed-dressing formulations.		
38	CM/L-1046 29-3-1965	16-4-68	15-4-69	M/s. Optimohar Industries Private Ltd., Harichand Textile Mills' Compound, Vikhroli, Bombay-79.	Blow lamps.	IS : 1899-1965 Specification for blow lamps (revised)		
39	CM/L-1050 31-3-1965	16-4-68	15-10-68	M/s. Kashmira Ceramic Products Private Ltd., G.B. Road, Village Mira, Borivli, Bombay-92.	Salt-glazed stoneware pipes and fittings of diameter 100mm, 150mm, 200mm and 300 mm.	IS : 651-1966 Specification for salt-glazed stone-ware pipes and fittings (second revision).		
40	CM/L-1051 7-4-1965	1-5-68	30-4-69	M/s. Bharat Pulverising Mills Pvt. Ltd., Hexamar House, 38-A Sayani Road, Bombay-25.	Malathion emulsifiable concentrates.	IS : 2567-1963 Specification for malathion emulsifiable concentrates.		
41	CM/L-1055 20-4-1965	1-5-68	30-4-69	M/s. Indian Mineral Industries Ltd., Trenching Ground Approach Road, Agarpara, 24 Parganas, having their registered Office at 22/1, Dum Dum Road, Calcutta-2.	BHC dusting powders.	IS : 561-1958 Specification for BHC dusting powders (revised).		
42	CM/L-1057 22-5-1965	16-5-68	15-11-68	M/s. Lucky Acid and Chemical Works, 32/2, Murari Pukur Road, Calcutta-4.	(i) Sulphuric acid, pure and analytical reagent grades. (ii) Sulphuric acid, battery grade (concentrates and dilute).	IS : 266-1961 Specification for sulphuric acid (revised).		
43	CM/L-1061 22-4-1965	1-5-68	30-4-69	M/s. Lawkim Limited, Chitalsar Manpada Ghodhbunder Road, thana having their Regd. Office at 16, Harniman Circle, Bombay-1.	Small ac electric motors with Class 'A' insulation, single phase capacitor start.	IS : 996-1964 Specification for single-phase small ac and universal electric motors (revised).		
44	CM/L-1063 29-4-1965	16-5-68	15-11-68	The Omega Insulated Cable Co. (India) Ltd., Plot No. 16 & 17, Industrial Estate, Ambattur, Madras-58, having their Office at 122/2 Mount Road, Madras-6.	Type VIR cables for fixed wiring (i) Braided & compounded (ii) Braided & compounded (iii) Weatherproof (iv) Tough rubber sheathed.	Voltage Grade 250/440V 650/1100V 250/440 & 650/1100V 250/440 & 650/1100V	Conductor Copper or aluminium Aluminium only. Aluminium only. Aluminium only.	(i) IS : 434 (Part I)-1964 Specification for rubber insulated cables with copper conductors (revised). (ii) IS - 434 (Part II)-1964 Specification for rubber insulated cables with aluminium conductors (revised).

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45	CM/L-1064 20-4-1965	16-5-68	15-11-68	The Plant Protection Products (P) Ltd., Kodavatur (S. Rly.), Nellore Distt. having their Office at 5/355 Stonehousepet, Nellore-2.	BHC dusting powders.	IS : 562-1962 Specification for BHC dusting powder (second revision).
46	CM/L-1066 14-5-1965	1-6-68	31-5-69	M/s. Hanuman Engg. Works, Industrial Area, Aishbagh, Lucknow.	Structural steel (standard quality) for the following sections only : (1) M.S. rounds upto 16 mm and over 28 mm dia. (2) M.S. squares upto 14 mm and over 28 mm square. (3) M.S. angles flats, etc. where the cross sectional area of the sample does not exceed 200 square mm.	IS : 226-1962 Specification for structural steel (standard quality) (third revision).
47	CM/L-1087 14-5-1965	1-6-68	31-5-69	M/s. Hanuman Engg. Works, Industrial Area, Aishbagh, Lucknow.	Structural steel (ordinary quality) for the following sections only : (1) M.S. rounds upto 16 mm and over 28 mm dia. (2) M.S. squares upto 14 mm and over 28 mm square. (3) M.S. angles, flats etc., where the cross sectional area of the sample does not exceed 200 square mm.	IS : 1977-1962 Specification for structural steel (ordinary quality).
48	CM/L-1218 2-3-1966	16-3-68	15-3-69	M/s. United Wire Ropes Limited Marutikumar Road, Panchpakhade, Thané having their Office at 43 Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay-1.	(i) Steel wire ropes for haulage purposes in mines. (ii) Steel wire ropes for winding purposes in mines.	(i) IS : 1856-1961 Specification for steel wire ropes for haulage purposes in mines. (ii) IS : 1855-1961 Specification for steel wire ropes for winding purposes in mines.
49	CM/L-1241 6-4-1966	16-4-68	15-4-69	M/s. Unipol Plastic Industries Private Ltd., Odhav, Distt. Ahmedabad having their Regd. Office at Seralvad House, Mirzapur Road, Ahmedabad-1.	(i) Single core (unsheathed) PVC insulated cables with aluminium conductors 250/440 V and 650/1100 V grades ; (ii) Single core (PVC sheathed) PVC insulated cables with aluminium conductors ; 250/440V and 650/1100V grades.	IS : 694 (Part II)-1964 Specification for rubber insulated cables (for voltages upto and including 1100 volts) with aluminium conductors (revised).

50	CM/L-1246 21-4-1966	1-5-68	30-4-69	M/s. Mysore Feeds (Pvt) Ltd., Mysore Road, Nayandahalli, Bangalore having their office at 230 Old Tharagupet, Ban- galore-2.	Balanced feed mixtures for cattle.	IS : 2052-1962 Specification for balanced feed mixtures for cattle.
51	CM/L-1247 21-4-1966	1-5-68	31-10-68	M/s. Sur Enamel & Stamping Works Pvt. Ltd., 24 Middle Road, Entally, Calcutta-14.	Enamelware for home use (wash basins only)	IS : 3149-1965 Specification for enamelware for home use.
52	CM/L-1248 22-4-1966	1-5-68	30-4-69	M/s. J.K. Steel Limited, Rishra, Distt. Hooghly (West Bengal) having their Office at 18 Rabin- dra Sarani, Calcutta-1.	(i) Round strand galvanised steel wire ropes for shipping purposes. (ii) Steel wire ropes for general engineering purposes.	(i) IS : 2581-1963 Specifica- tion for round strand gal- vanised steel wire ropes for shipping purposes. (ii) IS : 2266-1963 Specifica- tion for steel wire ropes for general engineering purposes.
53	CM/L-1254 26-4-1966	1-6-68	31-5-69	M/s. Eastern Industries India Pvt. Ltd., 122/230 Kalpi Road, Kanpur having their Office at 7/191, Swarup Nagar, Kanpur.	Portable chemical fire extinguisher, foam type.	IS : 933-1959 Specification portable chemical fire extin- guisher foam type.
54	CM/L-1257 29-4-1966	1-5-68	30-4-69	M/s. New Chemi-Mineral Mills (P) Ltd., Chakravati Ashoka Road, Kandivli (East), Bom- bay-67.	DDT water dispersible powder concentrates.	IS : 565-1961 Specification for DDT water dispersible pow- der concentrates.
55	CM/L-1260 20-5-1966	1-6-68	30-11-68	M/s. Hyderabad Usha Works, Balangar, P.O. Bowenpally, Secunderabad-11.	Small ac and universal electric motors, uni- versal type with "A" insulation 1/20 HP only.	IS : 996-1964 Specification for single-phase small ac and universal electric motors (re- vised).
56	CM/L-1261 20-5-1966	1-6-68	31-5-69	M/s. Indian Oxygen Limited, Electrode Factory, Ambattur, Industrial Estate, Madras hav- ing their Registered Office at 48/1 Diamond Harbour Road, Calcutta-27.	Covered electrodes for metal arc welding on mild steel, normal penetration type.	IS : 814-1963 Specification for covered electrodes for metal arc welding of mild steel (revised).
57	CM/L-1262 20-5-1966	1-6-68	31-5-69	M/s. Pesticides India, Udaisagar Road, Udaipur.	Aldrin dusting powders.	IS : 1308-1958 Specification for aldrin dusting powders
58	CM/L-1263 23-5-1966	1-6-68	31-5-69	M/s. Hooseini Metal Rolling Mill Private Ltd., Tambawala Properties, Reay Road, Bom- bay-10.	Lead sheet for use in chemical industry.	IS : 405-1961 Specification for lead sheet (revised).

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59	CM/L-1269 30-5-1966	1-6-68	31-5-69	M/s. Naveen Industries, 1651-52, Lal Kuan Delhi, and 2272 Gali Mir Madari Farash Khana, Delhi having their Office at 2272 Gali Mir Madari, Farashkhana, Delhi.	Plastic water-closet seats and covers, phenolic.	IS : 2548E-1966 Specification for plastic water-closet seats and covers (revised).
60	CM/L-1427 14-4-1967	16-4-68	15-4-69	M/s. British India Rolling Mills, 23-A, Canal West Road, Calcutta-4.	Structural steel (ordinary quality)	IS : 1977-1962 Specification for structural steel (ordinary quality).
61	CM/L-1428 14-4-1967	16-4-68	15-4-69	M/s. British India Rolling Mills, 23-A, Canal West Road, Calcutta-4.	Structural steel (Standard quality)	IS : 226-1962 Specification for structural steel (standard quality) (Third revision).
62	CM/L-1433 25-4-1967	1-5-68	13-4-69	M/s. Fort Gloster Industries Ltd., Bauria, Distt. Hooghly having their Office at 31, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta-16.	Polythene insulated and PVC sheathed single core and flat twin cables only	IS : 1596-1962 Specification for polythene insulated and PVC sheathed cables.
63	CM/L-1437 15-5-1967	16-5-68	15-11-69	M/s. Bharat Minerals and Chemicals Co., Transport Depot Road, (Behind No. 9), Calcutta-27 having their Office at 174 Mahatama Gandhi Road, Calcutta-7.	Aldrin dusting powders	IS : 1308-1958 Specification for aldrin dusting powders.
64	CM/L-1438 15-5-1967	16-5-68	15-5-69	M/s. Singhal Pesticides, 9/122, Moti Bagh, Jamuna Bridge, Agra (U.P.).	BHC dusting powders	IS : 561-1962 Specification for BHC dusting powders.
65	CM/L-1439 15-5-1967	16-5-68	15-5-69	M/s. Singhal Pesticides, 9/122, Moti Bagh, Jamuna Bridge, Agra (U.P.).	Aldrin dusting powders	IS : 1308-1958 Specification for aldrin dusting powders.
66	CM/L-1441 16-5-1967	16-5-68	15-5-69	M/s. Bharat Minerals & Chemicals Co., Transport Depot Road, (Behind No. 9), Calcutta-27 having their Office at 174 Mahatama Gandhi Road, Calcutta-7.	DDT emulsifiable concentrates	IS : 633-1956 Specification for DDT emulsifiable concentrates.
67	CM/L-1442 16-5-1967	16-5-68	15-5-69	M/s. Pesticides India, Udaisagar Road, Udaipur.	Dieldrin emulsifiable concentrates	IS : 1054-1962 Specification for dieldrin emulsifiable concentrates (revised).

58	CM/L-1443 16-5-1967	16-5-68	15-5-69	M/s. Pesticides India, Udaisagar Road, Udaipur.	Aldrin emulsifiable concentrates.	IS : 1307-1958 Specification for aldrin emulsifiable concentrates.
69	CM/L-1444 16-5-1967	16-5-68	15-5-69	M/s. Pesticides India, Udaisagar Road, Udaipur.	Formulations based on stabilized methoxy ethyl mercury chloride concentrates.	IS : 2358-1963 Specification for formulation based on stabilized methoxy mercury chloride concentrates.
70	CM/L-1445 24-5-1967	1-6-68	31-5-69	M/s. Manhar Insecticides Pvt. Ltd., Village Narayanpur, Tehsil, Chunar, Distt. Mirzapur (U.P.).	BHC dusting powders.	IS : 561-1962 Specification for BHC dusting powders.
71	CM/L-1447 29-5-1967	1-6-68	31-5-69	M/s. Bhandari Crossfields Private Limited, Mangaliyagaon, Distt. Indore having their office at 27, Mahatama Gandhi Road, Indore (M.P.).	Poultry feeds: growing, laying and starting.	IS : 1374-1964 Specification for poultry feeds (revised).
72	CM/L-1448 1-6-1967	1-6-68	31-5-69	M/s. Bombay Chemicals Pvt. Ltd., 19 Victoria Road, Low level, Mazagaon, Bombay-10 having their Office at 129 Mahatama Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay.	Endrin emulsifiable concentrates.	IS : 1310-1958 Specification for endrin emulsifiable concentrates.
73	CM/L-1449 1-6-1967	1-6-68	31-5-69	M/s. Bombay Chemicals Pvt. Ltd., 19 Victoria Road, Low Level, Mazagaon, Bombay-10 having their Office at 129 Mahatama Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay.	Malathion emulsifiable concentrates.	IS : 2567-1962 Specification for malathion emulsifiable concentrates.

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(Dr) SADGOPAL,
Deputy Director General

